The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,030—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1897.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

FRIDAY, 5 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
B.I.INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th June.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.I.ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I.ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Morovich	2,841	1st July 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

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TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 326	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	7th July.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Aug.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
RI VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	24th June 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 1, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

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NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubengo	3rd September

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 ons, on the 24th June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 24th June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "A STEAMER," on or about 6th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,958 tons, on or about 6th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 21st June, 1897.

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MR. A. ROYD, Business Representative.

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LONG MAY SHE LIVE AND REIGN.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "MARIA VALERIE," from TRIESTE and intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8. The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and the claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 26th June, to WEDNESDAY, the 7th July, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
B. PHILLIPS,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 19th June, 1897.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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WE have THIS DAY REMOVED to the OLD CENTRAL HOTEL BUILDING, corner of Meadow Street.

BREUL & Co.
Bombay, 21st June, 1897.

A SECRETARY to the Surat Municipality is to be APPOINTED on a pay of Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300.

Applications, stating qualifications and age of candidate, should be made to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 1st July, 1897.

R. H. L. MOORE,
President, Surat Municipality.
Surat, 17th June, 1897.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 1,00,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 155 and 156 of the Supplement to the "Fort. St. George Gazette," dated 11th May, 1897.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 1st of July, 1897.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 1st August, 1897.

MD. S. HUSSAIN,
Revenue Officer.
Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 15th May, 1897.

APPLICATIONS are invited for MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of the EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS Co., Ld., for Rs. 8,00,000, carrying interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be issued on the 1st of July, 1897. To secure repayment of debentures the whole property of the Company, consisting of Land, Building, and Machinery, which will cost approximately eleven lakhs, and to which an addition of 10,000 spindles is proposed to be made by the Directors immediately, will be vested in Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture holders; all future additions to the building and machinery will be comprised in the Security. The subscribed capital of the Company is Rupees 6,91,000. Debentures will be to Order, and will run for a period of ten years, interest to be paid annually by coupons; one per cent. brokerage will be allowed to all applicants whose applications are accepted. Interest at the rate of six per cent. will be allowed for prepayments. Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor will they give any reason for non-acceptance of any Tender.

Forms of application to be obtained at the office of the Company.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
9th June, 1897.

WANTED.

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FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

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Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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G. TROST,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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H. CHALMERS,
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND.............. £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

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T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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PAID UP CAPITAL .... ,, 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 6,010,000

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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 5-18m., 5-9a. Low water, 10-24m., 11-46a.
Banks closed, Diamond Jubilee, public holiday.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery fire Imperial salute.
Jubilee "At Home," Elphinstone College, 4 to 6 p.m.
Jubilee "At Home," s.s. Magdala.
Mr. and the Misses' Kabrajee's concert, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Conversazione, Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 8 p.m.
Children's dinner, Indo-British Institution.
Tivoli Theatre, Diamond Jubilee season.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. vs. Ralli Brothers.
Ordnance vs. A. and N. Stores.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Bahaduri entered the dock on Sunday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Dumra and Branksome Hall entered the dock on Sunday.

Polo.—There will be no game to-day, but the ground will be reserved for practice.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Maria Valerie, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Thursday, the 24th instant.

Absconding from the Reformatory.—Dulpa Yessoo, aged eighteen years, an inmate of the David Sassoon Reformatory, is reported to have absconded from that institution on Friday afternoon.

Theft at Upper Colaba.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Staddon, residing at Upper Colaba, has reported to the police the theft of a flannel suit, valued at Rs. 24, from his room, some time on the 18th instant.

Football.—A football match will be played, this evening, on the Cooperage between the Telegraph and 3rd Company R. A. Kick-off 5-15. The following members will represent the Telegraph:—Goal—Chitts; backs—Edwards and Harle; half-backs—Cleur, Pell, and Macqueen; and forwards—Mason(capt.), Perkins, Alexander, Godfrey, and Harris.

A Mill Watchman Robbed.—Govind Sakroo, a watchman employed in the Alexandra Mill, Chinchpoogly, and residing in a chawl in the same locality, reported to the police, on Saturday morning, the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 178 and Rs. 119 in cash from a spot under his chowkey in the mill, where he had burried it the previous morning, with the intention of taking it away on the following day, when he found the property missing.

Death of Mr. J. B. Mackay.—We regret to record the death, from cancer, of Mr. J. B. Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port of Bombay, which took place at the European General Hospital, on Saturday evening. Mr. Mackay was one of the examiners in navigation of candidates for certificates as masters and mates, and also inspectors of light and fog signals. He was formerly the captain of the B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Byculla, and joined the Port Office in July 1888. His funeral, which took place on Sunday evening, was well attended. He was only 44 years of age, and leaves behind a widow and three children.

Local Charities.—The following contributions have been made by Rao Saheb Ellappa Balaram to different charitable institutions in Bombay and elsewhere in honour of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee:—General Gatacre, Chairman, Plague Committee, Rs. 300:—(a) Plague Hospital, Parel, Rs. 100, (b) Arthur Road Hospital, Rs. 100, and (c) Grant Road Hospital, Rs. 100, for distributing clothes and fruits on the Jubilee day; Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S., President, Lepers' Asylum, Rs. 100; Rev. J. Goldsmith, Secretary, Deaf and Mutes Institution, Rs. 50; Secretary, Hindu Plague Hospital, Rs. 50; Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chairman, Sassoon's Reformatory, Rs. 30; General Gatacre, President, European Pensioners and Widows' Home, Rs. 20; the Secretary, Poor Boys' Seminary, Rs. 50; the Secretary, Pandharpur Orphanage, Rs. 50; and Mr. Manajee Rajooji, Secretary to the Telegu Girls' School, Rs. 50.

The late Mr. Waman Daji Oak.—The "Mahratta" is "much grieved to have to announce the death of Mr. Waman Daji Oak, the well-known editor of 'Kavya-Mala.' The sad event took place at Nagpore, on Sunday last. We are by Mr. Oak's death deprived of one of the greatest Marathi scholars of the present generation. There are numerous writings of Mr. Oak in prose as well as poetry which will perpetuate his memory amongst us. The 'Kavya-Mala,' a record of Marathi poetry, with its unparalleled excellence, will confirm his position high in the rank of editors. But even more than his learning we admire the disinterested zeal with which he prosecuted, under not very encouraging circumstances, his labours in the field of Marathi literature and Marathi poetry especially. It is indeed due to him that the public can command the best annotated edition of some of the most precious but neglected pieces of Marathi poetry."

The Late Savantwady Princess.—A meeting of the Gaud Brahmin community was held under the auspices of the Gaud Brahmin Social Club, on Sunday, at No. 5, Patel Street, Bombay, Mr. Vishnu Narayan Parulkar occupying the chair. Mr. Hari Kanoba Walavalker proposed that the meeting take this opportunity of recording its deep and heartfelt regret on the sad event of the unexpected and premature death of her Highness Seetabai Saheb of Savantwady in her honour and its sincere condolence be conveyed by telegram to his Highness Raghunath Rao Sir Desai of Savantwady and the family in their sad bereavement. Mr. Ganesh Narayan Walavalker seconded the proposition, and Mr. Raghunath Govind Samant supported it. Mr. Shanker Mahadev Matkari Nerurker proposed that the chairman be requested to forward a letter of condolence, also with the resolution passed at the meeting, to his Highness Raghunath Rao Sir Desai of Savantwady. Mr. Krishna Rao Narayan Patker seconded the proposition, and Mr. Hari Suryajee Desai supported it. The chairman then closed the meeting.

Well-founded Suspicion.—Mr. William Smith, weaving master of the Morarji Goculdas Mill, residing in a bungalow in the compound of the mill at Government House Road, reported to the police, on Sunday morning, that on getting up about 5 o'clock that morning he found a drawer open and on making an examination of its contents, discovered his gold watch and a silver chain missing therefrom. On turning the lamp, Mr. Smith noticed a man sitting on a box in the room. On being asked by Mr. Smith what he had come there for, the man impertinently replied that it was his own room. Mr. Smith attempted to catch hold of the man, who, however, proved too sharp for him and managed to make his escape good through a back door. The divisional police made enquiries, and suspicion pointed to a man, named Khestao Manual De Souza, who was searched for. The "suspected" was eventually found drinking in a liquor shop at Chamar Baugh, and immediately a policeman in plain clothes was posted outside the shop to watch his movements. As soon as the man came out of the shop, he started fighting with a townsman. He was put under arrest, and on his person being searched a handkerchief bearing Mr. Smith's initials was found. This discovery confirmed the suspicion, and further enquiries were made, which led to the recovery of the gold watch and silver chain, of the value of Rs. 135, belonging to Mr. Smith. A metal watch, valued at Rs. 10, was also found with the accused.

Variety Entertainment and Dance.—A thoroughly enjoyable variety entertainment and dance was presented by the members of the B. B. and C.I. Railway Gymkhana in the Mechanics' Institute, Parel, on Friday. The weather contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion. The programme was of a novel character, and consisted of many interesting items. The minstrelsy was much appreciated, judging from the applauses which greeted each joke and song. The second part was more of a vocal character, and was considered equally good. The contributors were Messrs. Hurley, Long, Pennock, Mayers, Barnett, D'Mellow, and Gawthorne. Mr. W. Hurley played "The Last Rose of Summer" with variations on the violin with much feeling and great execution. This was done with a piece of paper, a knitting-needle, and a knotted handkerchief. So enchanted were the audience with his playing that he was called again and again at the close of the task, but he declined to accede to the request. Mr. Long, who seems always in evergreen pleasantness, was received with great applause, and evoked shouts of laughter by his rendering "My Last New Girl" with irresistibly comic touches. The next on the list was Mr. J. Pennock, who sang "Many a Mile away" in a highly creditable manner. Next Mr. Defrece was announced to sing in place of Mr. Will. H. Mayers, the latter being slightly indisposed. Mr. Defrece's song "By the Sad Sea Waves," was delivered with much taste and expression. This and Mr. Readmayne's song were a decidedly attractive addition to the programme. Then followed Mr. H. Peters, the warbler, who has a number of his lays always in stock, and was well received in "Never More" or Table Etiquette, and in response to an encore sang another song which received equal appreciation. Messrs. Barnett, D'Mellow, and Gawthorne acquitted themselves admirably and met with considerable applause. Messrs. Moulton and Mayers deserve great credit for the able manner in which they undertook their parts. The latter was indeed very comical, and spared no pains in assisting Mr. W. H. Lynch, the Honorary Secretary, to make the programme as attractive as it was. Mr. Lynch is worthy of congratulation on the success which attended the affair. Dancing was carried on with spirit to the strains of a well-chosen string band until the small hours of the morning, when a general move was made.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Imperial Legislative Council has been summoned to meet at Simla on July the 1st.

The Gauhati-Lumding Section of the Assam-Bengal Railway has been so completely wrecked that it is calculated it will take two years to rebuild it.

Captain E. F. Marriott has been re-appointed Secretary to the United Service Institution of India for another year from the date of the expiration of his present tenure.

A correspondent informs us of the recent dispersal of a desperate gang of dacoits in Bhopal, and of the despatch of the two leaders by Moulvi Budrul Hassan, Muntazim of Police. The gang took several months to run to earth.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture in Assam on Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000. It is believed the appointment is a temporary one, and is intended to cope with the increased work consequent on the forth-coming reassessment of the Assam Valley districts.

Tenders for the Hyderabad 4½ per cent debenture loan closed on Thursday, and the result was announced by the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta on Friday. The loan has all been taken up at the rate of Rs. 98-12 and upwards.

Orders have been issued that salutes are not to be fired on Commemoration Day at stations where such firing might endanger the safty of buildings damaged in the recent earthquake.

The Secretary of State has expressed his concurrence in the opinion of the Government of India as to the satisfactory nature of the arrangements made for the transport of the Suakin force to and from Egypt in 1896, and the services rendered by the Royal Indian Marine in connection therewith.

The Government of India have approved of approximate estimates, totalling Rs. 7,25,000, for the reconstruction, on their present site, of barrack and hospital buildings for the British Infantry at Benares.

The famine report for last week shows a decrease of 65,782 in the number of those receiving relief though the total numbers exceed 4,174,000. The provinces showing the chief decline are the N.-W. P., 43,800; Bombay, 28,500; the Central Provinces, 25,400; Bengal, 14,400. In Central India an increase of 27,800 has occurred, and in Madras 15,500. A marked decrease is expected this week owing to the advance of the monsoon.

It being impracticable to adopt, as regards officers of the Indian Service, the rule that officers who have passed the Interpreter's test in modern languages should undergo a test examination once in every five years, it has been decided that when occasion arises for their services those will be selected who have, while on furlough in England, satisfied the examiners there that they have kept up their knowledge of the language in which they gained their qualification.

According to the official report of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the earthquake catastrophe has nowhere caused so terrible a loss of life as on the Cherra hills. It is estimated that when these hill slopes dotted with innumerable villages, subsided, between 4,000 and 6,000 men, women and children were swept away to their deaths. Slight earth tremours were still occurring in Assam on Friday.

Colonels E. W. Begbie and W. L. Ranking, Madras Infantry, have been awarded the Good Service pensions vacant in consequence of the succession to Colonel's allowance of Colonel E. A. Bruce and the death of Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Hadfield. The Good Service pensions, vacant in consequence of the succession to the Colonel's allowance of Colonels G. C. Hogg and R. Westmacott, have been conferred upon Colonel Willoughby, Bombay Infantry, and Colonel C. F. Hughes, Staff Corps.

Two English officers have arrived in Rome to treat with the Italian Government respecting the details about the retrocession of Kassala to Egypt.

Mr. Wootton Isaacson has received an intimation from the War Office that the Indian and Colonial troops visiting this country for the purposes of the Jubilee will march through the East-end of London on a date not yet fixed, so that the poorer classes, who predominate there, may have an opportunity of seeing them. They will be escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

Information has reached Army Headquarters from the Tochi. It appears that Lieutenant-Colonel Bunny, though mortally wounded, almost immediately the tribesmen opened fire, managed to issue orders under which the retirement from the neighbourhood of the towers and walls of the village was effected. The men had to fall back two miles as no defensive position offered, but thereafter they quite held their own against the attackr Shortness of ammunition alone compelled further retirement, but this was made without disorder. Not only was this the case, but when reinforced by the two companies from Datta Khel, bringing up more ammunition, the troops faced about and shelled Sherana village.

There will be a considerable number of changes in the Kashmir Residency during the present summer. Captain W. H. M. Stewart takes over the Ladak Agency, his post in Kashmir being occupied by Captain A. H. MacMahon for the present. Captain S. H. Godfrey will remain at Gilgit until the autumn, by which time it is expected that the reorganisation of the Gilgit Agency will be completed. Captain Godfrey will then relieve Captain MacMahon at Srinagar, Lieutenant Minchin going to the Malakand. Captain Trench is not expected to return to the Kashmir Residency until August.

The following appointments to the Staff of the Tochi Valley Field Forces should be added to those recently announced recently:—Divisional Staff: Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon-Colonel R. H. Carew; Superintendent Army Signalling, Captain G. W. Rawlins, 12th B.C.; Assistant Field Engineer, Lieutenant W. D. Waghorn; Ordnance Officer, Major C. H. Wilson, R.A.; Survey Officer, Lieutenant F. W. Pirrie. 1st Brigade Staff: Commissariat Officer, Lieutenant E. Annesley; Transport Officer, Captain M. S. Welby, 18th Hussars; Veterinary Officer, Veterinary-Lieutenant Hunt. 2nd Brigade Staff: Transport Officers, Captain P. W. D. Brockman, 5th B. I.; Lieutenants Powell, 32nd Pioneers; P. E. Coningham, 1st Bombay Grenadiers; Veterinary Officer, Veterinary-Lieutenant Harris.

Some anxiety appears to be felt among the riverain population of the Indus in the Punjab concerning the possibility of the bursting of the Barpu glacier, which might bring about heavy floods at and below Nowshera. The Political Agent at Gilgit has replied to all inquiries that no danger is now apprehended of the glacier dam giving way. Meanwhile, however, all possible local precautions are being taken. Watch posts have been set in Nagar and Gilgit, also at the junction of the Hunza and Gilgit rivers, the latter site being only two miles from the Gilgit telegraph station, whence news could, if the necessity should arise, be despatched immediately to the Punjab. Captain Godfrey has also arranged with the Political Officer at Hunza to light signal fires across the hills should the dam give way at night. These measures are precautionary only, since Lieutenant Oldham, R. E., who is stationed at Gilgit, has personally examined the glacier and reported that no break is likely to occur, as the surplus waters are escaping by a side channel over a rock bed well removed from the glacier dam. Fortunately, therefore, there appears to be every hope that no untoward accident will occur, and that at the worst timely warning of any flood will be received in the Punjab.

Professor Max Muller has (says a Pall Mall correspondent) just enriched the Vatican Library by a present of forty-nine volumes of the "Sacred Books of the East."

THE FAMINE.

The total amount subscribed to date, for the benefit of the Famine Relief Fund, including contributions received by the Provincial Branches ? is Rs, 1,46,52,694-15-7.

A closing remittance is just to hand from Mr. Arnot Reid, Editor and Managing Proprietor of the "Straits Times?" Singapore, who, when the appeal for assistance was made, very kindly opened a subscription list in the columns of his paper, which has resulted in a total contribution of Rs. 67,575-5-7 to the Fund.

This amount was subscribed by the residents of the Straits and Malay States, and Mr. Reid particularly mentions the cordial assistance he received from the Straits Chinese. The "Malay Mail" collected subscriptions in Selangor, and the "Penang Gazette" received contributions in Penang.

A draft for £853-15-8 has also been received from the New Zealand Government, being the aggregate sum collected in various parts of the colony for the benefit of the famine-stricken people in India. This does not represent the total amount contributed by New Zealand, as, apart from the remittance now to hand, the provincial district of Arickland subscribed no less than £1,140, in addition to various amounts forwarded direct from different parts of New Zealand.

A final statement has also been received from Sir Nicholas T. Mannen, Chief Justice and Consul-General, Shanghai, accompanied by a draft for Rs. 1,080, being the balance of subscriptions received in Shanghai and other treaty ports in China. The total amount collected was 23,968·85 taels or dol. 32,820·34.

Sir Nicholas Hannen records the generous assistance he received from not only British subjects, but foreigners of all nationalities resident in China. Nor were the Chinese themselves behindhand in generosity, as no less a sum than 8,984 dollars was contributed, in many instances, spontaneously, by Chinese officials and merchants in Shanghai and some of the larger ports. The Viceroy of the Liang Kiang Provinces, Liu Kuryi, subscribed $2,000, this being the largest indivdual substription received. Sir Nicholas Hannen expresses his indebtedness to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, and to the Editor of the "North China Daily News," in addition to thanking Her Majesty's Consuls in the various Treaty Ports, and particularly Mr. H. H. Fox, of H. M. Consular Service, who acted as Secretary of the Fund in Shanghai.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

The following are extracts from the minutes of the proceedings of the fifteenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Fund, held at the Fund Office on Tuesday, the 11th May:—Present—The Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean, Kt., Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. M. James, Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, C.S.I. the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Wallis, the Hon'ble Babu Joy Gobind Law, Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjee, C.S.I., Mr. C. Lawrie Johnstone, and Major W. Bird.

The Proceedings of the last meeting held on the 3rd May were confirmed.

The Vice-Chairman's report dated the 28th ultimo, with the opinions expressed upon it, were then considered.

Printed copies of a minute, signed by the Honble Sir John Woodburn, Mr. T. W. Holderness, Colonel J. W. Ottley, Mr. S. Finney, and the Vice-Chairman giving their opinions on the Vice-Chairman's proposals, were laid upon the table.

From the telegrams and letters received it appeared that—

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, the Hon'ble the Nawab of Loharu, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Bulwant Rao Bhuskate, the Hon'ble R. M. Sayani, the Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath were in favour of the Vice-Chairman's proposals. No reply was received from the Maharaja of Durbhanga, and Messrs. Playfair and C. Moore were absent in England.

The Chairman then informed the Committee that immediately after the meeting on the 3rd instant the Vice-Chairman proceeded to Simla, where a meeting of the members of the Committee then at Simla was held. The Chairman read the minutes of that meeting to the effect that they agreed with Mr. James' suggested distributions, but they would give two lakhs more than he proposed to the Central Provinces and one lakh more to the Punjab, and that part of the funds should be held in readiness for a grant to Bengal for distribution of seed in Behar, and they suggested that the Provincial Committee of Bengal might be invited to give further information as to their needs on that point.

A long discussion then took place as to what course should be adopted as to the immediate division of further funds, having regard to the views expressed by the members at Simla, and the other members who had been consulted through the Chairman's letter, and to the resolution of the Committee of the 26th April last. During this discussion the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens read a minute prepared by him as to the requirents of Bengal, and the Chairman stated that he was desirous it should be known that in passing the resolution of the 25th April last, it was not the drsire of the Committee not to give due weight to Mr. James' views, but because they understood from him that in any event Bengal would be entitled to the amount allotted to her under that resolution. The Chairman ultimately moved, and it was carried unanimously, that having regard to Mr. James' letter of the 28th April last and to the further information now placed at the disposal of the Committee, the resolution of the 25th April last be rescinded, and that in lieu thereof it be resolved that the following further sums be allotted and paid to the following Provinces:—Central Provinces fourteen lakhs (inclusive of the sums of Rs. 5,20,833 sanctioned on the 25th April and already paid), North-Western Provinces ten lakhs (in addition to the thirteen lakhs guaranteed by the resolution of the 29th March last), Bengal three and a half lakhs, Punjab four (in addition to the two lakhs guaranteed by the resolution of the 29th March last). Burma Rs. 75,000 Central India Rs. 1,25,000, Berar Rs. 25,000, Rajputana Rs. 25,000 and further that the difference between the three and a half lakhs allotted by this resolution to Bengal, and the sum of Rs. 7,29,166, by the resolution of the 25th April last allotted to that Province, be held in suspense pending the further consideration of the requirements of that Province.

Resolved unanimously that the sums of thirteen lakhs and two lakhs guaranteed to the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab respectively by the resolution of the 29th March last be paid to each such Province as speedily as possible, and also that the several sums allotted by the last preceding resolution be similarly paid to the several Provinces entitled to the same.

In reference to the last two paragraphs of the Simla members' memorandum, it was unanimously resolved that all Provincial Committees be informed that the funds given to them are intended to cover all provision that may be necessary for the maintenance of orphans after the conclusion of the Famine.

Resolved also on the motion of Mr. Wallis, seconded by Mr. Lawrie Johnstone, that the Provincial Committees be urged to submit their accounts and statistics punctually to the Central Committee.

A letter was considered from the Honorary Secretary to the Provincial Committee of the Central Provinces asking the opinion of the Central Committee as to making building grants, for enlarging orphanage buildings to accommodate numbers of Famine orphans.

The reply drafted by the Vice-Chairman, stating that in the opinion of the Committee such grants should not be made, was read and approved.

Francis W. Maaclean, Chairman.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Last week's Central Provinces Season reports are summarised in the following:—General Remarks:—Weather cloudy and close with occasional storms. Shocks of earthquake felt in Narsingpur and Saugor on the 12th. Light showers have fallen in most districts. Over an inch has been registered in Jubbulpore and Sambalpur, while Nagpur received two inches. Preparation of land for summer sowings almost completed and sowings commenced in Mandla, Chanda and Chhattisgarh. In Betul sugarcane is suffering for want of rain. Fodder and water still scarce in parts of seven districts. Cattle much broken down in Mandla. Cattle disease still prevails in portions of Betul, Nagpur, Chanda, Bilaspur and Sambalpur. Prices fluctuate somewhat with a tendency to rise further in several districts. The decrease of 32,000 in the number of relief workers is attributed to the prevelence of cholera and the introduction of piece-work system. Also to recommencement of agricultural operations, but Saugor, Narsingpur and Bilaspur return larger numbers. The total number on gratuitous relief remains almost unchanged. There has been a fall of 23,000 in the number of persons employed on private works, the contraction being shared by Raipur and Bilaspur. Numbers on relief-works—Saugor 40,653, Damoh 26,707, Jubbulpore 37,887, Mandla 22,947, Seoni 11,453, Narsingapur 47,135, Hoshangabad 34,832, Nimar 202, Betul 8,056, Chhindwara 14,248, Wardha 7,076, Nagpur, 12,739, Chanda 134, Bhandara 30,879, Balaghat 41,310, Raipur 69,009, Bilaspur 33,539 and Sambalpur 1,434; total 440,870. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 19,278, Damoh 17,189, Jubbulpore 28,592, Mandla 7,805, Seoni 4,254, Narsinghpur 11,443, Hoshangabad 8,547, Nimar 523, Betul 3,562, Chhindwara 3,992, Wardha 39, Nagpur 2,601, Bhandara 10,495, Balaghat 19,550, Raipur 31,218, Bilaspur 31,047 and Sambalpur 590; total 200,725. There were also 134,418 persons employed on railway and other private-works. Details of relief-workers—men 129,215, women 195,981 and children 108,572. Dependants—men 2,592, women 3,955 and children 70,772, with 3,220 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 8,208, women 8,993 and children 12,141. Otherwise relieved—men 1300.7, women 25,330 and children 23,879 with 27,903 unclassed. Wage prices—Chanda 10½, Bilaspur 10, Sambalpur 9¾, Jubbulpore and Wardha 9½, Nagpur 9¼, Damoh, Seoni, Narsingahpur and Chhindwara 9, Nimar 8¾, Saugor, Hoshangabad Bhandara and Raipur 8½, Betul 8, Mandla 7½ and Balaghat 7¼.

THE SCARCITY IN THE PUNJAB.

Both as regards fodder and the condition of the cattle there is no improvement to record from Hissar. Cattle are also in a bad way at Rohtak, when more than 140 are reported to have died from hunger. In parts of Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnal, Lahore and Shahpur there is scarcity of fodder, whilst at Jallundur, Mooltan, Ferozepur, Amritsar, Sialkote, Rawalpindi Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan, the supply of fodder is regarded as sufficient. There is a steady increase going on in the numbers on relief work. Hissa being reponsible for three parts of the increase, and it is for three-parts of the total of 105,000 famineworkers.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results:—

	Ward	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	17
	Chukla	0	0	
	Oomarkhari	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	18
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwady	1	0	6
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	12
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	1	6
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	4
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain	0	1	1
	Total	2	2	70

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

	Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	1	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	1	1	25
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	22
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	5
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	16
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First-Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	6
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	0	2
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	4
	Non-Residt. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsi	2*	0	0
	Total	5	2	85
	Total to date	12,605	10,671	

* One from Kalyan hospital, and one from Chimbur.

INSPECTION BY JUSTICES DISCONTINUED.

The following circular has been issued by the Plague Committee over the signature of Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, Chairman, Plague Committee:—"Owing to the approach of the monsoon and the present rainy weather, house inspection has become a matter of difficulty, and as the number of cases of bubonic fever has so greatly lessened, it appears reasonable to cease the house-to-house visitation, which has been so indefatigably carried on by the Justices of the Peace. The Committee desire to place on record their appreciation of the work done by these gentlemen, who had devoted so much time and thought to their inspections, often at great inconvenience to themselves and to their work, and it has given the Chairman of the Plague Committee much pleasure to bring their names to the notice of his Excellency the Governor." According to the above circular, although regular house-to-house visitation has ceased a small number of constables for any emergent work of the kind have been placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, and they have been stationed at convenient police chowkeys accordingly, so that J. P's can at any time call on their services.

OBSERVATION HOSPITAL.

There are at present 61 persons under observation in the Wari Bunder Observation Hospital and 48 in the Pilgrim Shed at Mallet Bunder. Three suspicious cases have been sent to the Arthur Road Hospital for observation.

The secretaries, Hindu Fever Hospital, have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Rs. 50 from Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The gift is intended for giving new clothes, fruits, etc., to the patients in the hospital.

LOWER DAMAUN.

Two old persons, one male and the other female, after a month's lingering illness, following attacks of plague, were the only two victims on Thursday, while on Friday, a Bhundari female, attacked with plague while in a delicate condition two months ago, succumbed to extreme weakness after recovery from plague, and an old Bhundari also, after a lingering illness, died from causes other than the plague. From the mortuary returns that are being prepared in connection with the Royal Commission to distribute the Dowager Queen of Portugal's gift, it appears that the hand of death has been busy in sweeping away a large percentage of persons of advanced age; this circumstance disproving the theory propounded by some that above 40, the more a person was old in age the greater his immunity from plague. Though the mortality from plague has been reduced from near 75 to 1 and 2 per day, yet as since the 3rd March last there has not yet been a single day showing a clean mortality bill, it would be premature to consider that the plague has been extirpated from the city, but it would not be out of place to recapitulate certain facts in reference to the plague of 1897. On the outbreak of the plague, the authorities were furnished by Shet Sorabjee Manockjee Damaunwala with certain suggestions as to the course to pursue, but they were not adopted in time to avoid mischief being done. (1) A panic was created by dragging the whole family of a person attacked with plague to the hospital at Marwad. It was suggested that only the attacked should be consigned to the plague hospital, and the other members of his family left alone. No heed was given to this suggestion, with the result that the members of families, who were thus forcibly taken away, apparently free from plague, caught it and succumbed to it. When Dr. Virgilio Poares took charge of the Marwad Hospital, he in his own discretion discharged all the prisoners who were free from plague, retaining in the hospital only those who were plague-stricken. (2) The next suggestion was in view of the insufficient medical staff to cope with the emergency to obtain sufficient assistance from Bombay and provide all the people with free medicines. At this time the city was entirely dependent upon its Health Officer, who, since his recent transfer to this place, was not conversant with the nature of the epidemic and its remedies; there was no dispensary where people could apply for medicines, the only Government dispensary for both portions of Damaun being situate in Upper Damaun which had severed its connection with Lower Damaun. In this dismal condition, the numerous constituents of Shet Sorabji and other residents of the place appealed to the Shet to come to their rescue, and he readily offered to prescribe for all people who crowded to his residence and gave them free medicine. Confidence was restored thus that the unfortunate people would not die for want of medicines. Then it was that the Goa Government, acting on the principle, "It is better late than never," sent Doctors Poares and Pinto on special plague duty, and half-a-dozen bottles of medicine were arranged in a corner of the police station as an apology for a dispensary. (3) The authorities were warned that people were dying of hunger and grain robberies were inevitable. A powerful authority, in reply to the people's representations stated that he was aware of his duty without being told it, and he would take steps after he was convinced that robberies did actually occur. Within a few days the poverty-stricken men preferring to spend some time in a comfortable Portuguese prison than to die of hunger, committed a series of grain-robberies, and only a small number of them was arrested with the assistance of the sepoys of private individuals. By way of relief at this juncture Shet Sorabji began to distribute cooked khichri among the poor, and, following this example some days after, the Government commenced to distribute paddy indiscriminately without ascertaining whether the recipients were deserving the charity. (4) One of the early suggestions was to inoculate people with Professor Haffkine's lymph, and the authorities were delaying procuring Dr. Yersin's curative serum in a large quantity. Plague assumed such a type that where people left life, health, and happiness, a few hours later they found agony, death, and despair. In this exigency the head of the people was appealed to, and Shet Sorabji lost no time in obtaining lymph, and Dr. Haffkine's assistant to inoculate. These several benevolent acts earned for Shet Sorabji the everlasting gratitude of the people and a commendation from the Supreme Government which, as far as is gleaned from Goa information, is to the effect "Their Excellencies the Governing Council desire to request your Excellency (the Governor of Damaun) to transmit to the *benemerit* (well deserving) Parsi, Sorabji Manekji, of that district, the maximum satisfaction of the Council for the most meritorious and useful services rendered by him during the sorrowful crisis in which the district is situated and by also helping the actions of the authorities with his strenuous efforts and with his prestige in the Parsi community, his own constituents and the public in general."

No doubt, the Supreme Council has conferred upon Shet Sorabji the highest encomium that is in the power of language to do, and he is in every way fully deserving, but the loyal subjects of his Majesty the King of Portugal are sanguine that before long the memorable services of their leader will obtain a befitting recognition at the hands of his Majesty.

The mortality on Saturday was confined to only two Mahomedans of Kharwady, one of them, Mr. Sullemanji Fakir Cassum, a well-known merchant, was attacked with plague six weeks ago, but recovered, and subsequently got an abscess on his right hand, which proved fatal. In the afternoon, yesterday, three dead bodies of Hindus, apparently of Naik or Varli caste, were washed on the shore of Dhamanganga river, two on the way to Varkoond, and one in the vicinity of Shet Sorabji's residence. It is stated that notwithstanding the vigilance of the British authorities on the frontier of Damaun to prevent smuggling of salt, which is dirt cheap here, there have been gangs formed who frequently attempt to carry on smuggling with impunity, and it is doubtless the members of this smuggling association who, being pursued, were drowned in an attempt to escape.

THANA.

A correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—No cases of bubonic plague occurred in Thana during the current month. There are no patients in the Municipal Segregation Hospital at Italsar, and the institution has, therefore, been closed from the 15th inst. Assistant Surgeon Moos, the plague officer, intends going to Bombay on a short leave of absence in order to enjoy the forthcoming Jubilee holidays there. A statement has been published in the local paper, over the signature of the chairman, Thana Municipality, showing that the sum of Rs. 17,105-15-6 has been spent on account of the bubonic plague from October 1896 to the 10th of June 1897.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m., 19th, to 6 a.m., 20th June there was one convelescent, and nine remaining under treatment.

From 6 a.m., 20th to 6 a.m., 21st June: one died, one discharged cured, and eight remaining under treatment.

SIND.

Karachi, June 18.

The 16th and 17th instant were clear days in regard to the plague.

The members of the Indian Civil Service here are giving a fete to all the schools in Karachi on the 23th instant.

Cases of plague still occur in Rohri.

On the 18th instant there was one case of plague in the Quarry Quarters, three miles from Karachi. The 250 residents in that quarter were brought to the Lawrance Road Camp to be kept under European observation. Small reductions are being made in the plague staff and in the plague hospitals. Strict supervision is being maintained.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DEATH OF THE ACCUSED.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at her Majesty's Common Prison, touching the death of Babu Gopal Chunder Dutt, a Native Christian, aged forty-six years. The deceased was an under-trial prisoner, remanded to jail for the first time, on the 25th ultimo, under a warrant from Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on two charges of cheating, by personation, the Oriental and Standard Life Insurance Companies, in respect of Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 6,000, respectively. After his admission into the jail, he was remanded from time to time. He was last remanded from the 16th instant to 24th instant, when he was to be brought before the magistrate for a further hearing of the charge. While in jail, deceased informed the hospital assistant that he had been subject to epileptic fits for many years. He was admitted into the prison hospital on the 3rd instant, and since then he had been under medical treatment. He had several attacks of epileptic fits while in the jail hospital. On the 11th instant, he had also dysentery and fever. He was present in the magistrate's court on the 26th ultimo, and on the 9th and 16th instant, but not on the 3rd instant. On the latter date, Dr. Waters' certificate of deceased's inability to attend the court was sent to the magistrate. On Sunday morning, deceased was found breathing and frothy at the mouth, having had a strong attack of fit. The hospital assistant was sent for but before he came deceased died. The jury brought in a verdict of death from epilepsy.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain R. C. Bond, Yorkshire Light Infantry is appointed Station Staff Officer, Neemuch, *vice* Captain Buck vacated.

Lieutenant G. M. Morris, 22nd Madras Infantry is appointed Wing Officer and Adjutant of the 20th Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. McRae, 45th Sikhs, is appointed Officiating Commandant of the 14th Sikhs, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hogge on leave.

Lieutenant H. W. Souter I M. is transferred from the 12th Bengal Cavalry to the 14th Bengal Lancers, and Lieutenant T. A. Oldfield from the 5th Bombay Cavalry to the 16th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned are confirmed as Wing Officers in their respective regiments:—Lieutenants F. E. Coningham, 12th Bengal Infantry; B. H. B. Magrath and W. K. H. Campbell, 16th Madras Infantry; G. A. Hawks, 1st Madras Pioneers; H. Stewart, 9th Madras Infantry; T. E. M. Lane, 14th Madras Infantry; W. M. Guthrie-Smith, 10th Madras Infantry; H. E. Herdon, 26th Madras Infantry.

The gigantic Yerkes telescope—the biggest in the world—was "inaugurated" by President Harper of Chicago University on Friday night. He took the first look through the instrument, and the moon "appeared to be about 200 miles distant." President Harper said he expected great results from the lens, and that their knowledge of the periods of rotation of Venus and Murcury would be increased, and that new features would be discovered of the asteroids, the moons of Jupiter, and the rings of Saturn and other heavenly bodies. The lens, which has a surface diameter of 41½in., weighs 515lb., and has taken five years to grind.

The War Office have granted the use of tents, tables, etc., for the tea to be given to 1500 children and aged persons on the slopes of Windsor Castle, and Colonel Brocklehurst, of the Royal Horse Guards, has promised the services of a number of men to pitch the tents. Colonel Codrington, 2nd Coldstream Guards, is also taking great interest in the matter.

CRICKET.

THE LIBERAL CRICKET CLUB VS. MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

An interesting match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday afternoon, between the above teams, resulting in a victory for the latter by forty-four runs. Ralli's team having won the toss, elected to bat, sending Ward and Gagrat to face the attack. For over an hour the two batsmen maintained their ground, displaying some masterly strokes and keeping their opponents racing about the field in all directions. Unfortunately, at the fifty-eighth run, Gagrat was declared leg-before-wicket, and had to retire. The scoring now fell on Ward, who steadily raised the figures, to 81. Daver began a most promising game, but unfortunately, fell a victim to Bharucha's bowling. The Liberal team made a very poor defence, the highest score on their side being 10. Writer did good execution with the ball, taking six wickets for 37 runs. The fielding on Ralli's side was very good.

The following are the scores:—

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' CRICKET CLUB.

Ward, b Barucha	39
Gagrat, l-b-w	21
Mathroodas, st Daver, b Polishwalla	0
Walsh, b Barucha	0
Nicholson, l-b-w	0
Machliwalla, run out	5
Daver, b Barucha	9
Writer, b Barucha	0
Daboo, b Polishwalla	0
Vijayaker, b Polishwalla	0
Shamrao, not out	2
Extras	4
Total	83

THE LIBERAL CRICKET CLUB.

Mulla, ct Daver, b Writer	0
Dalal, b Writer	1
Daruwalla, run out (Gagrat), b Daver	6
Vakil, ct Mathridos, b Writer	10
Daver, b Daver	7
Topalia, not out	6
Cardmaster, ct Machliwalla, b Writer	4
Umarigar, b Writer	1
Polishwalla, ct and b by Writer	2
Barucha H D Kanga	Did not bat.
Extras	2
Total	39

Y. M. C. A. VS. B. V. R.

A cricket match was played on the Y. M. C. A. ground, on Saturday last, between the Y. M. C. A. C. C. and B. V. R. C. C., and resulted in a drawn game in favour of the former. The Y. M. C. A., who went in first, declared their innings closed after compiling 105 runs for the loss of wickets, Clark, Stevens, and Allan being the chief contributors towards the score. For the B. V. R., Wallich was the only one who was able to get into double figures. Roberts bowled well for the B. V. R.

The following are the individual scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

F J Clark, c Mason, b Thorpe	27
H E Harrington, c Mason, b Hogan	1
W B George, c Mason, b Roberts	3
J Stevens, b Hogan	47
J Allan, l-b-w Roberts	13
A J Herbert, run out	1
S Moray, l-b-w Roberts	0
C Aldridge, c Mason, b Roberts	8
V C Martin, not out	3
W J Taylor A Hildreth	Did not bat.
Extras	2
Total for 8 wickets	105

B. V. R.

R Roberts, b Herbert	3
H C Wallich, b Stevens	18
F Mason, b Herbert	7
H Thorpe, c and b Clark	5
W G White, c and b Stevens	7
C Horne, not out	5
A Monohan, b Clark	7
R W Laxton, c Stevens, b Clark	2
C Shears F Hogan W Chitts	Did not bat.
Extras	8
Total for 7 wickets	60

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA VS. LORD NORTHBROOK C. C.

This match was played at the P. J. Hindu Gym-khana ground, on Sunday, and ended in an easy win for the Hindus by an innings and 9 runs. The score, were 101 and 24 and 68, respectively. Patker and Kothari bowled very well for the Hindus, and Gossavi rendered remarkable service behind the wickets. The fielding of Lord Northbrook Cricket Club on both the sides was remarkable.

The following are the scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

D Bhogilal, ct B Guard	16
G Kirtiker, ct B Choksi	8
N V Gossavi, b B Choksi	2
G N Bhandare, ct B Choksi	1
P L Dhondi, b B Guard	5
B J Joshi, ct B Choksi	1
B S Vagh, b B Choksi	0
V G Potnis, ct B Nariman	12
S J Kothare, b B Guard	29
L B Patker, b Nariman	1
R V Shunker, not out	10
Extras	16
Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Guard	90	4	39	3
Choksi	60	3	26	5
Nariman	28	0	19	2

LORD NORTHBROOK C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H M Saler, ct B Patker	0	not out	8
Guard, q B Kothare	5	ct B Patker	16
Choksi, ct B Patker	2	ct B Patker	4
Bambote, ct B Patker	0	b B Patker	9
Vatcha, b B Patker	6	run out	0
Karanjia, st Gossavi, b Patker	0	l-b-w B Patker	0
Daruwala, ct B Patker	0	ct B Patker	7
Nariman, run out	4	ct B Shinker	10
Madon, not out	4	run out	2
F M Mehta, ct B Patker	0	b Kothare	0
P Valad, b B Kathare	1	ct B Patker	1
Extras	3	Extras	11
Total	24	Total	68

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	M.	R.	W.
Patker	40	3	7	6	60	6	14	6
Kothare	35	2	13	3	50	5	11	1
Shinker	..	..	..	..	20	1	13	1
S N Bhandari	..	..	..	..	15	0	13	0
Kirtiker	..	..	..	..	15	0	7	0

ASHRUMATI AT THE NOVELTY.

This heroic piece has been played on the Novelty stage scores of times by the Deshi Natak Samaj, and the popularity of the play is so great that every Saturday many have to go home disappointed on account of the tickets not being available. The play has gained an unprecedented popularity not only among the Hindus and the play-going Parsees, but among Mahomedans and even Europeans, who are its frequent visitors. The simplicity and grandeur of its poetry, the simple and fascinating plot founded on pure historic facts, together with the admirable acting of the chief dramatic *personnel*, all go to make it a Gujerati play rarely witnessed before by the Bombay play-going public. Mr. Dayabhai D. Javeri, the playwright, is the first Gujerati graduate who has so marvellously turned his knowledge and dramatic skill to such good account.

Ashrumati is the Princess of Pratap, the Rana of Chitod. One pleasant morning in spring she was walking in her garden, admiring the beauties of nature. By chance Salim, Akbar's son, came up to the scene from hunting and saw this "Queen of Beauty" and fell in love at first sight. Subsequently Pratap was made a captive in a battle by Akbar's army, but was able to effect his escape in the disguise of an ascetic. Ashrumati, with her brother, however, remained a Royal captive in Akbar's *zenana*, where Salim had free access. Love ripened into a promise of marriage, the report of which was heard with quite a shudder by every Rajput Prince, conquered and independent. Pratap was a staunch Rajput; and as Salim was a Mahomedan a plot was hatched to save Ashrumati from falling into the hands of the enemies. Ashrumati, in her captivity, had a maid awaiting on her, named Malina, the cherished-beloved, made immortal in Gujerati song by her lover Prithiraj, the captive King and poet. Prithiraj was forced to write a love letter to Ashrumati and to save the Rana from the dire disgrace. He even went so far as to deny all love to Malina, Ashru's maid. Ashrumati promised her maid to speak to her lover on her behalf and to rebuke Prithiraj and to give him to understand that nothing could deter her loving Salim and that it was a shame for a poet and philanthropist like him to deceive his true love. A conference was, accordingly, arranged, and when Ashrumati and Prithiraj met, Salim, who had his suspicions roused from the love letter, dashed against her and plunged his dagger in her virgin breast. She did not die, but after her recovery went to a nunnery, where Salim, all repentent, went to her, and asked her to forgive and forget. Ashrumati did not forget but forgave him. When Akbar came to know of this tragedy, he wrote a letter to Pratap praising him and his loyal subjects, through whom he was able to regain his lost kingdom.

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

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"THE HOME LIFE OF TO-DAY OF H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA."	by Mary A. Dickens, Grand-daughter of Charles Dickens.
THE QUEEN'S PRIME MINISTERS.	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria."
MONETARY PROGRESS DURING THE VICTORIAN ERA.	by M. de P. Webb, Author of "The Great Power," "The Money of the Future."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART I.	by John Ashton, Author of "Dawn of the XIXth Century in England."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART II.	by John Ashton, Author of "Social Life of the Reign of Queen Anne."
THE LABOURING CLASSES IN 1837 AND 1897: A CONTRAST.	by John A. Hobson, M.A. Author of "The Problem of the Unemployed," &c.
BRITISH BATTLES IN HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.	by Archibald Forbes, Author of "Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles," "Memoirs, and Studies of Peace and War."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 21.

BOTH in England and locally the markets have been closed to-day owing to the Jubilee holidays.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 15-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi arrived here this morning, from Bombay.

COLOMBO, JUNE 20.

M. M. Sydney, from China, arrived.

The German East Africn Line steamer Safari, arived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 20th instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi (18th June), with a general cargo and twenty-two passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Branksome Hall, 2,555 tons, Captain W H Wood, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool (25th May), brought a general cargo and five passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R Rubattino, Captain M Saporite, sailing to-day:—For Genoa.—Mr G A Olcese, Mr Albert Veyrac, Mr F W Johnson, Mr V S A Miranda, Mr Blowers and child, Mr G S Hodson, Mr David Niznick and Mr C R DeSouza Gomes.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Mohammudi s	Bean	Jeddah, &c.
	Goraedd s	Hughes	Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel	Commander	From
16	Clan Macdonald s	Harrison	Glasgow, April 27.
	Umlazi s	Waller	Port Natal, May 21.

DEPARTURES.

June 16.—Steamers Mecca, Warora and a steamer showed H M K S.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, June 19.)

Mr R G Hardy, Commr of the Lucknow Divn, privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 24th June 1897.

Mr P Harrison, Settlement Officer, Bahraich, Officiated as Depy Commr of that district, in addition to his other duties, from the 2nd to 6th June 1897, both dates inclusive.

Mr T R Wyer, Magte and Collr, Meerut, to officiate as Commr of the Rohilkhand Divn until further orders.

Mr A F K Begbie, Probationary Asst Dist Supt of Police, having passed the departmental examinations completely, is appointed to be an Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, on Rs. 300 per mensem, with effect from the 8th April 1897.

Mr R C Milward, Asst Conservr of Forests, attached to the Naini Tal Division of the Central Forest Circle, to the charge of the Kumaun Divn of the same circle, vice Mr E M Coventry, retransferred to the Punjab.

Mr B Lindsay, Offg Magte and Collr, Benares, on being relieved by Mr Cobb to revert as Joint Magte, Benares.

Mr H F D'O Moule, Commr, from the Rohilkhand to the Lucknow Divn, temporarily.

Mr E H Radice, Magte and Collr, from Ballia to Meerut.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th June, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 15th June, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	June 8. Rs.	A.	P.	June 15. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,48,51,193	4	10	1,64,03,344	3	9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,01,73,897	7	0	4,98,94,291	13	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,06,433	1	8	4,52,172	5	11
Sundries	26,71,944	8	3	28,21,949	0	9
Rs.	9,56,03,468	5	9	9,71,77,757	7	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	38,15,318	0	0	37,46,720	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	66,15,329	12	0	65,56,013	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,28,76,816	6	1	2,22,83,996	5	1
Accounts of Credit do.	2,23,03,572	10	6	2,24,97,394	1	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,62,94,449	9	2	1,53,73,294	14	10
Balances with other Banks	11,03,107	7	2	13,68,377	6	1
Bullion	3,196	11	0	3,196	11	0
Dead Stock	13,47,883	4	1	13,48,079	4	11
Stamps	9,360	5	9	8,981	7	0
Sundries	11,57,237	4	8	11,51,680	9	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	88,73,037	9	3	1,05,69,609	15	11
Do. at Branches	1,12,04,159	6	1	1,22,65,513	2	11
Rs.	9,56,03,468	5	9	9,71,77,757	7	5

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 15th June, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	13,59,188	Inc.
Do. at Branches	1,95,965	do.
Other Deposits	2,79,606	Dec.
Post Bills	1,45,739	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,27,914	Dec.
Loans	5,92,820	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,93,822	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	9,16,155	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	16,96,572	Inc.
Do. at Branches	10,61,354	do.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	88,000	2,79,000	4,000	3,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	191	605	9	805
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	17,52,961	46,50,112	98,228	65,01,331
Total for 22 weeks	18,40,961	49,29,142	1,02,228	68,72,331
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,13,755	2,80,305	2,704	3,96,764
Per mile of Ry do.	247	608	6	881
Total to corresponding date do.	25,99,353	60,75,345	1,03,232	87,77,930

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 25,764
Ditto to date ... " 19,05,599

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th June 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	29,600	30	32,630
Or per mile of Railway	21	210	...	231
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	81,304	4,32,246	2,678	5,16,228
Total for 22 weeks	84,304	4,61,846	2,708	5,48,858
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,611	48,194	36	51,84
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	341	..	367
Total to corresponding date do.	85,899	6,48,246	2,101	7,36,241

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 19,211
Ditto to date ... " 1,87,391

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 20.

10 p.m.	84·1

MONDAY—JUNE 21.

8 a.m.	83·5
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	85·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURTON—June 12, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieutenant R. W. Burton, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

COLES—June 13, at Mussoorie, the wife of G. E. Coles, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, of twins (boy and girl).

MARRIAGE.

BLAIR—LIMOUZIN—June 15, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Lucknow, Richard Walmesley, youngest son of the late Rev. T. A. Blair, Rector of Melborne and Dewlish, Dorset, to Ida Mabel, younger daughter of F. M. Limouzin, Esq., of Moulmein.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1897.

THE SIXTY YEARS' REIGN.

Victorian Era. TO-DAY Queen Victoria has been sixty years on the greatest throne in all the world. Never since history began has there been an Empire covering twelve million square miles of some of the finest regions of the globe, with three hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants bound together in the bonds of willing allegiance to a Sovereign, and that Sovereign a woman. The three score eventful years which constitute the Victorian Era have seen the bounds of the Empire expanded by a third, its population doubled, its prosperity—in which India has shared to an extent only second to that of the Mother country—increased a thousandfold. Though wars have been waged with success and profit, the great triumphs of the reign have been conspicuously those of peace. Civilisation, industry, and commerce have made unexampled progress. Manners have softened, a new spirit has been breathed into the laws and their administration; science and humanity have ameliorated the conditions of life for all classes; even the surgeon's knife has lost its terrors under the influence which seems to have descended on the land in the early years of the reign whose sixtieth anniversary is being celebrated to-day. The present generation which has inherited the Queen's beneficent rule cannot readily conceive a time when the influences which have done so much for the moral and material progress of the Empire did not exist. In their place far different elements prevailed and filled England with serious discontent and well-grounded fears for the future. It is impossible to estimate in their plenitude the blessings secured to the Empire during the Queen's reign without recalling the years that preceded it, and projected some of their gloom into the forties from which we are separated by the most fruitful half-century of English History. It is difficult to realise that the Sovereign whose authority is so firmly established in the hearts of all her subjects, was the subject of a conspiracy which had extensive ramifications in the Army and amongst certain classes of the public, to exclude her from the throne and secure the succession for her uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, afterwards King of Hanover. Yet such was the case. The South African Commission which for months past has been investigating the mysteries of a plot for the overthrow of the Government of a friendly State had its prototype in a Committee of the House of Commons, that, two years before the Queen came to the throne unravelled the threads of a formidable cabal to set aside the Princess Victoria and to put her uncle Prince Ernest on the throne. Had the plot succeeded, the monarchy would certainly not have lasted for sixty years, perhaps not for six, for the Duke was not only the most hated man in England, but a man of the worst character. It has been well said of him that he was equally without private and public virtues. George IV. gave the Duke of Wellington as the reason for his unpopularity that "there never was a father well with his son, or husband with wife, or lover with his mistress, or friend with his friend, that he did not try to make mischief between them!"

The Princess Victoria. The prospect of the little Princess Victoria succeeding to the throne was not regarded with a favourable eye by any of her Royal uncles. Three of these personages, survivors of the fifteen children of George III. were unmarried, when Princess Charlotte, daughter of the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., died in 1817. For political reasons they were induced to marry, Parliament voting them allowances to keep up their households. £10,000 a year which the Government proposed for the Duke of Kent was cut down to £6,000 by an adverse vote. Lord Castlereagh informed the House that as the larger sum had been refused, the negotiations for the marriage might be considered to be at an end. The House took no notice of this intimation, but voted £6,000 a year to the Duke of Cambridge and refused to vote anything for the Duke of Cumberland. The Duke of Kent, who was heavily in debt, thought £6,000 a year was better than nothing, and he married Princess Victoria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Saxe Coburg, widow of Prince Leiningen, and sister of Prince Leopold, husband of Princess Charlotte. The Duke of Clarence, elder brother of the Duke of Kent, married in the same month, June 1818, to provide against the contingency of a failure of heirs to the throne. He had two children by the Princess, afterwards Queen Adelaide, but they both died in infancy, and the Princess Victoria, born in 1819, became heiress presumptive to the throne. Her father had a presentiment that the offspring of the marriage would succeed to the Crown, and he had the political sagacity to desire that his child should be born on English soil. He induced the Duchess, who was living in Bavaria, to consent to undertake the long journey to London. To ensure her safety, he drove the carriage himself the whole of the land journey between Amorbach and Kensington Palace. The little Princess was born on the 24th May, her cousin, Prince Albert, seeing the light in Coburg in the following August. The Duke, still with a provident eye to future contingencies, desired that the little girl should be named Elizabeth, that being the most popular royal name in England. But Alexander I. of Russia and the Prince Regent were the godfathers. The former desired her to be named Alexandrina, the latter Georgina. When he found that the Emperor insisted on his name being first, the Regent said that Georgina should be second to none, even the most illustrious. At the font he only gave the name Alexandrina. The Duke of Kent said there should be a second name, and as a compromise he proposed that it should be Victoria, after her mother. The name was quite new in England. But the little Princess, who was to hold the sceptre of Britain in her hands, introduced not a new name only, but new blood and new ideals and principles of life and conduct into the Royal Family. Through her mother, she inherited political talent and elevated principles, and the ambition, tempered by circumspection, which has characterised the Coburg family through many generations, and has seated numbers of that small princely German house on so many thrones. The Duke of Kent held up the little Princess when she was but a few months old, and told those present to look at her well for she would one day be Queen of England. The Duke died shortly after, leaving the child and his hopes to the widowed Duchess, the only legacy besides being a load of debt which she had not the wherewithal to pay. She was not only in straitened circumstances, but in a most difficult and embarrassing position. She was a stranger in a strange land, scarcely knowing a word of English, and cold-shouldered by her brothers-in-law. The Prince Regent threatened to deprive her of the care and custody of the Princess. Things were little better when the Duke of Clarence succeeded to the throne. The Duchess deemed it necessary that the future Queen should be taken to see places of interest in England, and they visited many of the manufacturing towns. The King deeply resented this, and was very angry when he heard that salutes had been fired in the Isle of Wight in honor of the heiress presumptive. By Royal Command the Officers of the Navy were forbidden to salute the Royal Standard unless the King or Queen were on board. The Duchess of Kent asked that an income suitable for herself and her daughter—as heiress to the throne—should be provided, and that the status of the Princess Victoria should be recognised. Both requests were decisively refused. The King was personally rude to his sister-in-law, and told her on a public occasion and in an imperious tone that she had taken an unwarrantable liberty in using some rooms in Kensington Palace other than those assigned to her. At his birthday banquet in 1836, with the Princess Victoria seated opposite him, he addressed the Duchess of Kent, who was seated next to him, in a loud voice, and expressed the hope that he might live nine months longer, so that the Princess might attain her majority and the Duchess never become Regent. He referred to her Royal Highness as "a person now near me who is surrounded by evil advisers, and who is herself incompetent to act with propriety in the station in which she would be placed." The brothers-in-law being so inimical, the Duchess of Kent and her daughter were of necessity compelled to rely on the advice and sympathy of Prince Leopold and his friend Baron Stockmar, both fortunately men of great intellectual power and highly accomplished. They were cordially detested by the brothers-in-law. When Leopold became King of the Belgians, he visited William IV. at Windsor. During dinner he happened to ask for water. "God damn it, Sir," said the Royal host, "why don't you drink wine? I never allow anyone to drink water at my table." The King hated Leopold, not only as a Whig, but as a man "who wanted to abolish the Slave Trade."

Early Training. Meanwhile the young Princess had been most carefully educated and was taught from her eleventh year that she must one day fill the highest position in the country, and bear its responsibilities. She was taught the necessity of strict accuracy and method in business. She was never out of her mother's sight or that of her governess, the Baroness Lehzen. Though helped by the purse of Prince Leopold, the necessity for rigid economy with which, no doubt, the Duchess of Kent had been already familiarised in the frugal court of Saxe-Coburg, obliged the little Princess Victoria to deny herself toys which she was not able to pay for. The surroundings of the future Queen were as different as could be conceived from those which prevailed at the Court, from which her mother assiduously kept her apart. To make her amends for this deprivation of Court gaieties, the most eminent literary and scientific men in England were welcomed to Kensington Palace. The Princess Victoria received an education which fitted her for the great role which she might at any moment be called on to fill. Prince Leopold, when she was three years of age, told her of her cousin Albert, and that he would be her husband one day. He made a similar communication to his little nephew, and the capable and politic Duchess Dowager of Coburg worked assiduously to the same end. When the Princess Victoria was eleven, a genealogical table showing her place in the line of succession was placed by the Baroness Lehzen in a historical book which she was studying. On opening the book, the Princess said: "I never saw that before. I see I am nearer the throne than I thought." After some moments' reflection, she said: "Now many a child would boast but they don't know the difficulty. There is much splendour, but there is more responsibility." She added that she now understood why she was made to learn so much, and even Latin which her aunts never studied. "I understand all better now. I will be good." From that time the future Queen was consciously qualifying for the exalted position for which she was destined.

Ascends the Throne. On the 20th June 1837, at half-past two in the morning William IV. expired at Windsor, after a brief illness. At 5 a.m. the high dignitaries of State drove to Kensington Palace and knocked, rang, and thumped for some time before they could wake the porter. After a further delay in the courtyard they were informed that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep that she could not be disturbed, to which the inexorable reply was:—"We have come on business of State to the Queen, and even her sleep must give way to that." In a few minutes the Queen entered the room in a loose white night-gown and shawl, her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified. It was evident that she had not been taken by surprise. At eleven o'clock, Her Majesty presided at a meeting of the Privy Council. The new reign had begun. If there was a great outburst of loyalty at the accession of the young Sovereign there was also a remarkable ebullition of its opposite. The suppression in 1835, by a vote of the House of Commons, of the Orange Body with its branches throughout the United Kingdom and in the Army, organised under its Grand Master, the Duke of Cumberland, had not put an end to the conspiracy. A no-Popery cry rang throughout the land, popular suspicion having been aroused as to the Protestantism of the Coburgs by the intermarriages of members of that family with the French and Portuguese Royal houses. However, it being known that the Duke of Cumberland was behind all this, the Whig party became enthusiastic in favour of the Queen, who was looked on as representing toleration, the principles of the Reform Bill, and the Abolition of Slavery. On the other hand the Tories were full of doubts and fears lest the principles of the Constitution should be destroyed by anarchy and popery. The *Times* endeavoured to allay the alarm by reminding the ultras that for the Queen in any manner to follow the footsteps of the Coburg family in marrying a Papist would involve the immediate forfeiture of the British Crown. The plot came to nothing. The Duke of Cumberland consulted the Duke of Wellington as to what he should do. The Iron Duke told him the best thing he could do was to go away as fast as he could:—"Go instantly and take care you do not get pelted." And he went.

Prince Albert. In 1840, the auspicious marriage of the Queen with Prince Albert was celebrated. The union was not popular and the earlier years of the reign were not marked by the universal loyalty which has characterised its meridian when the Queen's sterling qualities made a deep impression on the minds and hearts of all her people. When the Queen came to the throne and for some years after, the condition of the people of England was stated by a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* in January 1882, to have been more deplorable than it had ever been before, or than it has ever been since. Relatively to the population there were more paupers and more criminals than at any other period of English history. The working classes, maddened by distress, were organised as Chartists or as Socialists. In the course of three years there was a deficit in the revenue of five millions. Trade was everywhere stagnant; agriculture was everywhere suffering; a nation of workmen was idle, because no one employed them. The factory system was wholly unregulated, children under nine working six hours a day, and all above that age being whole-timers, working twelve and fifteen hours a day. The Ten Hours Bill was resisted by the allegation that in German factories the young worked for seventeen hours in the twenty-four, and it was asked, if the Bill were passed, how could England hold her own against such competition. Macaulay met the objection by the argument that the German workers were so stunted that they could not recruit the Army, adding "if ever we are forced to yield the foremost place among commercial nations, we shall yield it, not to a race of degenerate dwarfs, but to some people pre-eminently vigorous in mind and body." Cobden pleaded for the Repeal of the Corn Laws, to stop the deterioration of the population from insufficiency of food "which threatened to spoil not merely the animal, but the intellectual creature." The Repeal of the Corn Laws and the regime of Free Trade, inaugurated in 1846, changed the whole aspect of affairs and the prosperity of the Kingdom has with brief intervals of depression advanced by leaps and bounds. In the present year, the national revenue has risen to the amazing total of £104,000,000, while the country, in proportion to its earnings, is one of the lightest taxed in the world.

The Festival of Peace. Prince Albert did much to give an impetus to the development of foreign commerce and the acclimatisation of art manufactures in England by the Great International Exhibition of 1851. The proposal was met with anything but a general approval at the outset, and predictions of disastrous failure were freely indulged in. A member of the House of Commons prayed that hail and lightning should descend upon the Crystal Palace, and destroy the whole undertaking. Professor Airey, the Astronomer Royal, demonstrated mathematically that the expansion and contraction of the iron, under the influence of sun and cloud, would break up the glass, and send it in a shower on the devoted heads of the Queen and the assembled crowds. This, like another prediction that all the brigands and cut-throats of Europe would invade and plunder London, was not fulfilled. To the Queen's intense joy, the Exhibition was a magnificent success; 30,000 persons were present at the opening, and six millions of people passed through its portals while it remained open. It was fondly believed at the time that the Festival of Peace inaugurated an era in which war would never more rear its direful head. Before a year was over, there were apprehensions that the restoration of the Napoleons to power in France would lead to a war between that country and Great Britain.

Crimean War. Within three years Lord Palmerston and the force of events brought about an alliance between England and France to make war upon Russia, and the Crimean war occupied all thoughts for some two anxious years. Before hostilities began, the Prince Consort was the object of savage libels, representing him as a traitor to England, betraying the country to the foreign enemy. It was actually reported and believed that the Prince was arrested for high treason and would be committed to the Tower. Thousands of people assembled outside the prison fortress to witness the husband of the Queen enter its gloomy precincts. When the military organisation broke down before Sebastopol, the public who believed as Sir Charles Napier said, that a British fleet could sail to Moscow, and that a British Army could take any fortress by escalade, were furious at the manifest "betrayal of the country by people in high places." Mr. Roebuck, a responsible politician, made use of this phrase to the Duke of Newcastle, the War Minister, who thought it was meant for himself. "Oh no!" said Tear'em, "it is meant for one much higher than you—Prince Albert." There is some reason to believe that these libels, if they did not originate with Lord Palmerston, were encouraged by him, in requital for the severe censure passed by the Queen upon his precipitate expression of approval of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état*. On a previous occasion, Her Majesty had written with strong resentment of the insubordinate manner in which Lord Palmerston had sent an insulting despatch to the Austrian Foreign Office while the Queen and Prime Minister were amending the draft. Palmerston, perhaps rightly, attributed these two severe snubbings to Prince Albert. Nevertheless, Lord Palmerston became the indispensable War Minister when the siege of Sebastopol had to be brought to a successful conclusion. During that fearful time, the Queen became ill with anxiety, and yet at that very moment Prince Albert was held up to public obloquy as the foreign influence which was thwarting the military organisation to prevent the success of the operations before Sebastopol. We are so ready to ridicule foreign nations for crying out "Nous sommes trahis" when they find themselves in a tight place, that it would be well to remember that when fortune averts her face from us, we too are not free from the same weakness.

Indian Mutiny. Scarcely was the Crimean war over when the Indian Mutiny broke out, and it seemed for the moment as if the revolt of the greater part of the Native Army would tax the strength of the Empire to the utmost. The Queen urged upon her Ministers the necessity of sending ample forces to suppress the outbreak and restore order. When the Mutiny was suppressed the Queen favoured clemency towards all who had not been guilty of mutiny or had not joined in the massacre of women and children. Her Majesty took an active part in shaping the Royal proclamation announcing to the people of India that the Government had been transferred from the East India Company to the Crown. In the original draft there had been a very gratuitous expression to the effect that the Queen possessed the power of undermining the religions and customs of India. Her Majesty objected to that expression, and directed that it should be replaced by a declaration that "the deep attachment which Her Majesty feels to her own religion and the comfort and happiness which she derives from its consolations will preclude her from any attempt to interfere with the native religions, and that her servants will be directed to act scrupulously in accordance with her directions." Lord Canning expressed the highest approval of this kindly just, and charitable reference to the Indian religions. At that time the Queen did not assume the title of Empress of India, but Mr. Disraeli, when the Government of India Act of 1858 was passing through the House of Commons, wrote to the Queen that it was "only the ante-chamber of an imperial palace, and your Majesty would do well to deign to consider the steps which are now necessary to influence the opinions and affect the imaginations of the Indian populations. The name of your Majesty ought to be impressed upon their native life." In 1876, Disraeli, then Prime Minister, in the teeth of much opposition, passed an Act conferring the title of Empress of India on the Queen.

The Crown of Sorrows. In 1861, the Duchess of Kent died. At the close of the same year, the Prince Consort, whose health had been failing for some time, fell a victim to typhoid fever. The Prince who had been the Queen's loving husband for twenty-four years, and her permanent Minister, on whose judgment and knowledge of affairs she was wont to rely in all the concerns of life, was stricken down. She was left stunned and prostrated. Fears were entertained for her health and even for her life. King Leopold, who was her strong support from her earliest years, intervened to induce the Queen to leave Windsor and go to Osborne before the funeral. Princess Alice was for a time Her Majesty's intermediary with the ministers for the transaction of public business.

The Reign of Sympathy. Nevertheless, the marvellous staying power and the strong, well-disciplined will with which she had been endowed enabled the Queen to surmount her great sorrow and devote herself to the assiduous discharge of the heavy duties of her great position. It has been said that the Queen reigns but does not govern. Her Majesty has known how to reign in a very real sense. Fortunate beyond all her predecessors in the capacity and disinterestedness of a succession of Prime Ministers who would have rendered any reign illustrious, the Queen has given them support and encouragement and aided them by an accumulated experience, and a practised intelligence of great value to them and to the country. The Queen herself worked as laboriously as any Minister. She read, and claimed and exercised the right to discuss, and if need be, modify the documents placed before her for sanction. Possessed of a quite exceptional knowledge of the arcana of European politics, she has been able to exercise a potent influence uniformly tending to reconcile the national interests—which none more firmly upheld—and the interests of peace. Her sympathy for the suffering in every class of her subjects, or in any part of her wide Empire is sincere and practical. Her heart beats in unison with that of her subjects and throne and cottage are united in the bonds of a very real affection. Mr. John Bright paid a noble tribute to the sympathetic side of the Queen's character when at a meeting of working-men in 1868 he said, in reference to her desolate and widowed position, "a woman, be she Queen of a great realm, or be she the wife of one of your labouring men, who can keep alive in her heart a great sorrow for the lost object of her life and affection, is not at all likely to be wanting in a great and generous sympathy with you." After sixty years of gilded care, the Queen-Empress receives to-day the homage of the countless myriads who own her sway and another stage is marked in the history of the era which bears her name.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden, on Sunday at midnight, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Saturday next.

IN reply to many correspondents and minor poets, we may say that we are abstaining from opening a Jubilee poets' corner. All the same, we have received as many Jubilee sonnets and odes and verses of sorts as would fill a volume as big as a Cabinet Shakespeare. So we are reluctantly compelled to leave out all. It may not be generally known that the Queen once had poetic aspirations, and carried them so far as to write a book of verses. She sent this, it is said, to a publisher under a *nom de plume*, and had the "pleasure," well-known to some humbler folk, of having it "returned with thanks."

YESTERDAY, being the Diamond Jubilee Day, the Queen's statue, which was kept screened for some time owing to the besmearing, was informally reunveiled. The spots are removed, and the statue was decorated with flowers and plants, and the pleasant sight was enjoyed by a large number of children in the afternoon.

THE Diamond Jubilee dance given by the officers and employes of her Majesty's Customs, last night, at the Town Hall, was largely attended. The hall was decorated with flags, bunting, etc., for the occasion. An excellent string band was in attendance, and dancing was kept up until the small hours of the morning.

AN entertainment was given to the children of the Sassoon Reformatory, last night, in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

UNDER instructions from Command, Head-quarters, the services of Lieutenant W. D. Wagoorn, R. E., Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, for employment with the Tochi Field Force. Lieutenant Waghorn will proceed at once to Banun, and report himself for orders to the General Officer Commanding the Force.

THE man who always wears a smirk will have a series of semi-circular wrinkles covering his cheeks. A gambler who is accustomed to suppress his feelings generally has a deep line running from each side of his nose to the upper corner of his mouth, which in time extends to the chin, forming the shape of a half-moon. A cadaverous person is usually marked with two wrinkles, one on the jaw and the other under the eye meeting at right angles at the cheek bones. The students' wrinkles form on the brow, while those of the schemer come round his eyes and resembled the spokes of a wheel.

TELEGRAMS.

THE JUBILEE HONOURS.

BOMBAY WELL REPRESENTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The Honours *Gazette* is confidential as usual until to-morrow morning, but the following are to be

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA :—

The Maharaja Vyankatesh Ramansingh of Rewa.

Sir Joseph Hooker of Kew.

Sir Biz Jang, Rana of Nepal.

Sir Antony Macdonnell.

Sir Parteb Singh.

Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey.

The following are to be

KNIGHT COMMANDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA :—

The Hon. Mr. Mackworth Young.

Raja Sri Rama Varma.

Mr. Charles James Lyall.

Mr. Robert Joseph Crosthwaite.

Mr. William John Cunningham, Foreign Secretary.

Major-General Gerard, Hyderabad Contingent.

Raja Jagatjit Singh of Kapurthala.

Mr. Richard Udny, of the Afghan Boundary Commission.

Colonel Mellis, of the Imperial Service Troops.

COMMANDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

Mr. Hugh Barnes, Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan.

Mr. Clement Colvin, of the India Office.

Surgeon-Major-General Hooper, of the India Office.

Mr. John Molesworth.

Mr. Macpherson, Legislative Secretary.

Hon. Mr. Monteath, Chief Secretary, Bombay.

Hon. Mr. Bolton, Chief Secretary, Bengal.

Mr. Horace Moule, Rohilkhand Commissioner.

Surgeon-Major-General Cleghorn, Sanitary Commissioner.

Colonel Gracey, P. W. D.

Colonel Miley, Military Accountant-General.

Colonel Baird, late Mint Master, Calcutta.

Khachar Ala Chela of Kathiawar.

Mr. Henry Babington Smith, Viceroy's Private Secretary.

Mr. Henry Anderson, late of the Afghan Boundary Commission.

Captain McMahon, Political Agent.

Mr. Robert Steel, merchant, Calcutta.

Sardar Kashi Rao Sarve of Gwalior.

THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

To be Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire :—The Maharaja of Darbhanga and Karauli, and His Highness the Amir of Khairpur.

H. H. the Thakar Sahib of Gondal.

General Chamberelain, of the Indian Staff Corps.

TO BE K. C. I. E.'S :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Bliss, Madras.

Nawab of Charu.

Colonel Bisset, P. W. D. Secretary.

Major-General Stedman, Commanding Burma District.

Mr. Justice Jardine, lately of Bombay.

Rear-Admiral Hext, the Royal Indian Marine.

Mr. Bhownagree, M.P.

Colonel Holdich, of the Survey Department.

Mr. James Campbell, Customs Commissioner, Bombay.

Mr. Muhammad Ali, of Arcot.

Mr. George William Allen, of Allahabad.

The Nawab of Dacca.

TO BE COMMANDERS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Mr. Ananda Charlu.

Colonel Pulford, R. E.

Colonel Durand, Military Secretary.

Mr. Benjamin Ffinch, of the Indo-European Telegraphs.

Mr. Frederick Bullock, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Commr. Charles Reynolds, Director General of Telegraphs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, Commander-in-Chief's Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wahab, R. E.

Nawab Muhammad Ali Beg, of the Hyderabad Contingent.

Mr. Edwin Darlington, late Post Commissioners' Vice-Chairman, Rangoon.

Mr. James Strachan, Karachi Municipal Secretary.

Poorna Nursingarow Murti, of Mysore.

The Revd. John Husband, of Ajmere.

Monsieur Waldemar Haffkine.

Dr. Hoernle, of the Calcutta Madrassa.

Captain Nichol, Amritsar Municipal Secretary.

Mr. Rustomjee Mehta, ex-Sheriff of Calcutta.

Charles Hastings, of the Kurrum Police.

Khan Rustomji, of Aden.

Commander Chitty, of the Admiralty.

Rai Daulat Ram, Bahadur, of Simla Postal Service.

TO BE HONY. A.-D.-C.'S TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

Major Roughton, of Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Phipps, of the Madras Railway Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel van Someren, of Rangoon Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Masson, 1st Punjab Volunteers.

TO BE KNIGHT BACHELORS.—

The honour of Knighthood is conferred upon the Hon. Mr. Patrick Playfair, of Calcutta.

On Lieutenant Colonel Moore, R. A., of Madras.

On Mr. George Cotton, Sheriff of Bombay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE JUBILEE IN ENGLAND.

A THANKSGIVING AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

A Thanksgiving Service was held at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to-day.

Her Majesty the Queen, the Empress Frederick, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice were present.

Her Majesty tenderly embraced her relatives in the Church.

A SOLEMN SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the other Protestant Royalties, Ambassadors, and Colonials attended a solemn service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

CATHOLIC SERVICE AT BROMPTON ORATORY.

The Catholic Ambassadors, Members of the *Corps Diplomatique*, and Peers were present at the Mass and Te Deum celebrated by the Papal Envoy at the Brompton Oratory.

A GYMKHANA HELD IN HONOUR OF THE INDIANS.

The Marquis of Dufferin, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Roberts, and a brilliant company attended a *gymkhana* given at the Ranelagh Club, in honour of the Indians yesterday.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The weather to-day in London is brighter.

Her Majesty the Queen arrives in London at noon, to-day.

Jubilee Services were held yesterday in all British Colonies throughout the world, and in the chief towns on the Continent.

MEETING OF MOSLEMS.

A meeting of Indian and other Moslems took place, in London yesterday, at which a Resolution was adopted, rejoicing at the Queen's Jubilee.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

Japan has protested against the American Tariff.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 21.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Shannon, with English mails of the 11th June, left here for Bombay, at midnight, yesterday. The same Company's s.s. Arcadia left for Colombo and Australia at the same hour.

JUBILEE CONCESSIONS.

TWENTY THOUSAND PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council desires the Local Governments and Administrations to release on the 22nd inst. ten per cent. of convicts provided their conduct during the imprisoumen, was good, and their release will not likely give rise to a revival of blood feuds or professional crime.

One hundred Burman convicted of dacoity after the annexation of Upper Province are to be released and the cas of those at the Andaman Islands and Burma Jails, and in Bengal Jails is under consideration.

All female convicts whose offences are not of a serious nature are to be released, and all persons imprisoned for not more than one month who have done half their sentence are to be released, also all those under sentences of not more than six months when their offences in any way are attributable to distress of past year, are to be released. Further remissions of sentence up to one month for each year of imprisonment passed in jail may be granted to those who in the interests of Society cannot be released.

Further, the Governor-General in Council has ordered absolute or conditional release of three hundred and seventy three convicts in the Andaman Islands, and of ten female convicts who are wives of some of them.

Certain concessions re also sanctioned to mitigate the severity of the sentences of well behaved prisoners without lessen- ing the deterrent character of their sentences.

The Governor-Generl has further ordered the release of all debtors confined in prison in execution of Civil Court decrees whose debts do not exceed one hundred rupees, provided they are poor and not fraudulent ; also payment by Government of debts for which they are detained.

In all twenty thousand prisoners will be released throughout India and Burma, not including Assam.

FURTHER EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Mr. Cotton telegraphed to H. E. the Viceroy on Sunday afternoon :—Telegraphic communication not yet open with Cherrapoonjee, and as the road has gone it is very difficult to obtain accurate information. Mr. Rita and the Public Works subordinates were sent there three days ago.

From persons who have come in this morning, I get conflicting accounts, but I hope the mortality is less than at first reported. The hillside is said to be still slipping with renewed shocks, and the survivors are scattered far from their homes. Food is being supplied from Sylhet.

Tura in the Garo hills has been wrecked, but the Europeans are all safe, and there is no foundation for rumours of a volcanic eruption there. We had two very severe shocks yesterday evening, but no more damage has been done.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

A regular investigation is to be held to endeavour to trace out the scientific history of the earthquake from information collected by the meteorological, telegraphic, and geological departments. Mr. Eliot, Meteorologist to Government, who is now on a short visit to Delhi, starts for Calcutta on the 26th instant, to take part in it.

Arrangements are being made to despatch a few engineers and subordinates of the Public Works Department to Assam from other provinces in response to a request from Mr. Cotton for help. But many cannot be spared at this crisis. It now proves that five telegraphic cables have given way, two across the Brahmaputra as well as three across the Megna. These will take even longer to repair than the land-lines, wrecked north of Sylhet.

The monsoon is rapidly making its way up the country. Newgong (Central India) had fifteen inches of rain yesterday.

ATTACK ON A RECONNOITRING PARTY.

TWO KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED.

ALLAHABAD JUNE 21.

Lieutenant Eldred Pottinger, R.A., and Mr. R. C. Lawrance, who had been engaged in a long adventurous reconnoissance in No Man's Land, about the head waters of Irrawaddy, have just arrived at Myitkyina. They barely escaped with their lives out of the hands of hostile tribes. On the night of the 22nd May they were attacked, and the Native Surveyor and a Gurkha were killed. The rest of the party with two wounded escaped, abandoning all luggage, and taking to the jungles. After eight days of great hardship they succeeded in reaching Chinese territory.

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 21.

Colonel C. C. Egerton, Commanding the 1st Brigade, Tochi Field Force, has appointed Captain A. Grant, 4th Gurghas, his Orderly Officer, and Mr. Van Someren to have charge of the Postal Arrangement, Tochi Valley, during the expedition.

The First Section of the Field Post Office has already reached Bannu, the Postal Department having, as usual, been prompt to move.

The Staff of the Telegraph Department have comparatively easy work except regards the actual transmission of messages. Datta Khel is already linked by wire into Bannu. The latter is to be made a first-class office with a stronger staff.

News from Wano state that a few, if any, important men among the Mahsud Waziris seem disposed to respond to the Mullah Powindah's appeal ; and the Contingent will help Mada Khel. The latter has deserted Sherana, and Maizar, for the time being, having taken to the hills in the neighbourhood.

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

Correspondence for the Tochi Valley Expedition should be addressed "Tochi Field Force" without any post town. Unregistered letters, post cards, newspapers, book packets, and parcels may be sent. Prepayment on everything compulsory. All mails insufficiently paid will be delivered at the Base Office only. No registration, insurance, or value-payble post of money orders can be sent to the Field. The same rules apply to matter sent from the Field to India with the exception that parcels cannot be sent, but money orders can be sent.

SPORTS IN POONA.

POONA, JUNE 21.

The first cricket match of the season was played at Ganeshkhind to-day. The weather was excellent during the afternoon. Several visitors went from Poona to witness the match. The home team scored 174 ; Dr. Jameson contributing 69, Captain Greig 46, and Captain Heneage (not out) 31.

Kirkee went for the first venture, and made 85, and in the second innings scored 107 at the loss of four wickets.

Owing to the Jubilee holiday the Bombay Volunteer Artillery turned up, and played a cicket match with the Royal Irish Rifles to-day. The Bombay Gunners made 106, whilst the Rifles made 168. The latter won by 62 runs.

The 72nd Field Battery held sports at Kirkee in honour of the Diamond Jubilee. General Nairne and other military officers were present. Several interesting events were gone through.

The Inter-Company Football Tournament of the Durhams (final between G. Company and the Band) was played off. Colonel Whity, Commanding the Durhams was "at Home." The Band of the 19th Bombay Infantry was present. The Band won, securing a handsome clock as prize, which was presented by Colonel Peyton before his retirement.

Owing to the serious outbreak of cholera at Nasik the celebration of Diamond Jubilee has been put off.

SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

SIMLA is at last reassured on the subject of the earthquake in so far as it affects that other chosen abode of the Sirkar, Calcutta. On Saturday night telegrams began to come up to private persons. Doubtless Government was informed at length, but ordinary individuals had mostly to content themselves with as much as the wires would carry for eight annas or a rupee, which is not, as everybody knows, as much as it ought to be. At the theatre "A Pair of Spectacles" was proceeding merrily, and a full Simla house was enjoying itself with its usual gay irresponsibility just as if the shelter afforded during the stormily expensive cold weather by Mrs. Monk, Mrs. Walters, and other ladies was based upon a foundation which nothing could tamper with. But the rumour grew between the acts, small and interested groups collected round important and unhappy owners of property in Calcutta, who showed yellow documentary evidence marked "urgent" or "ordinary," which testified that they were not attempting any form of humour in giving the news of the capital's visitation. Then rumour spread its wings. Next day was Sunday, so her chance was magnificent. By Monday all Simla was prepared for the announcement in the *Pioneer Bulletin*, a single sheet daily which gives Reuter and important Indian items on the spot, that Calcutta was practically in ruins. There was an opportunity, if you like, for a Calcutta correspondent and he took it. "Hardly a roof to cover anybody, and the Purdah Nashin women running wild on the maidan! The population largely buried with their Lares and Penates. Nothing left to speak of but the Ochterlony monument and Belvedere." Simla had very nearly organized search parties, with pick and shovel, to go down and gather up covenanted remains—indeed, I understand, Sir James Westland had been approached on the subject of the initial cost of the implements. The Sunday *Statesman* arrived on Monday evening with alleviation in the form of a calmly serious summary of what really happened. That Calcutta correspondent of the bulletin ought to "arrive," as the French say, in journalism, his imagination is wasted in tarrying in a mere hill station in India. European battlefields claim him, or South African finance. Of course a tidal wave was in circulation next day with the complete inundation of the maidan, drowning the few persons who had survived the shock, but that originated, I believe, in local talent, no newspaper contributed it. Facts, however, travel more slowly. We are still unadvised as to what really happened in North Assam, though the gravest surmises are afloat. When telegraph poles sink into the ground and no direct communication by wire is possible, the situation looks bad. Doubtless, however, you will be provided with full information before this reaches you.

The first of the small dances at Viceregal Lodge, always so much enjoyed, took place last Thursday evening. I notice that the "Washington Post" does not seem to meet the highest approval, as it had no place in the programme. It is a very picturesque gyration, but as the gentleman holds his partners hands over her shuders and capers behind her, they do look rather like an escaped tandem. It offers a delightful opportunity for the display of a good figure. Little light sylph-like creatures profit by it exceedingly. As usual the week does not go by without chronicling one of Herr Von Waldthausen's sumptuous hospitalities. The second dance at Rothney Castle came off on Monday night. The house is one which must often excite official Simla to envy and other sentiments forbidden by the scriptures. It was built by the Mr. Hume who has since devoted himself and his architectural talents to the construction of a new India, and certainly if he attains anything so solid and permanent in his later attempt he is to be congratulated. Rothney Castle is the only one of Simla's various baronial halls that achieves anything even remotely like one. Certainly it attains no imposing height, but it is delightfully defended by stone walls of the orthodox design for castles, and I am sure the rain never comes in. Inside and out the house is a charming one, the decorations, in tones of brown, of the panelled hall being particularly admirable and painstaking. Ango-India is so "cutcha" in its arrangements that anything of this sort is especially grateful to the eye. Herr von Waldthausen, I see, is giving a pyrotechnic *fete* on the night of the 21st in honour of the Diamond Jubilee. It is a particularly graceful and happy idea. Already invitations are out for a supper in the Town Hall for jubilation purposes, and gentlemen are also invited to partake, with their friends, of light refreshments at the bar there, at Municipal expense, during the evening. Simla is going to rejoice gastronomically, if it can be done.

Late last week we were shocked by the miserable news of the Tochi Valley disaster, which telegrams have already made familiar to you, almost a thing of yesterday. It will surely mean the last of our perverse determination to trust these frontier tribes in anything, even the sacred uses of the salt. There is much sorrow in Simla over the occurrence, as nearly all the officers were men well known here. To the fate of one of them, Capt. Browne, an especially pathetic interest attaches. He was shortly to have been married, and his fiancee awaited his return in Simla. A particular malignancy seems to attach to a stroke of fate like that.

THE MONSOON.

WEATHER TELEGRAMS.

Sunday :—Pressure has changed irregularly but generally slightly. The storm has moved about one hundred miles westward, the centre now lying between Saugor and Nowgong. Pressure is highest at Travancore, about equally low within the storm area and within the low pressure area. In West Punjab winds are cyclonic in the Gangetic plain and parts of Central India ; easterly in the North Gangetic plain and the Punjab ; and westerly across the Peninsula. The wind force is fairly normal except near the storm where it is fresh and squally. The mean temperature remains low in south-west and west Bengal and the Gangetic plain. An abnormal deficiency has been exceeding twelve degrees at Nowgong and Jhansi, elsewhere the heat is normal or excessive. In parts of the Punjab this excess amounts to between five and seven degrees. Rain has been general in Lower and Central Burma; scattered in Bengal, general in Behar, east of the North-West Provinces, Central India and along the West Coast, scattered in Central Rajputana, and Madras. Practically no rain has fallen in the Punjab and North Bombay. Nowgong has received an exceptional fall of eighteen inches, Tavoy six, Bassein and Jhansi three and Mercara four inches.

Monday :—Pressure has been nearly steady over parts of the Peninsula and Central Provinces, but fallen elsewhere. The storm has moved slowly to northward and to a certain extent disappeared. The centre now lies between Mainpuri and Nowgong. Readings are the highest in Malabar, and lowest in the Punjab and the pressure difference is greater than usual. Winds are slightly affected by storm and blow from the North-East, Agra, Jhansi and Nowgong, but elsewhere the directions are normal. The monsoon is below the average in the West Coast, but are strong in the central stations, Madras coast districts, and the head of the Bay. The mean temperature has fallen in the Central Provinces, steady in Burma, Bengal, Bombay, Central India and Madras and risen elsewhere. The heat is lesser than usual in the Gangetic Plain, Central Provinces, Central India, South Madras and excessive at most other places. The maxima is high in the Punjab, Sind, the highest being one hundred and twenty-one degrees at Jacobabad. Practically no rain has fallen in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Bombay, the Deccan, Guzerat and Madras. Elsewhere the rainfall is fairly general, but on the whole moderate or light. Tavoy reports five, Calicut four, and Moulmein, Mangalore, Mercara, Pachmarhi and Saugor over two inches each during the past twenty-four hours.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Hall Line s. s. Branksome Hall, Captain W. H. Wood, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Liverpool, experienced strong westerly gales after leaving Liverpool, followed by moderately fine weather, and in the Indian Ocean she had moderate light monsoon and no rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esp'ade. In.	Esp'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	9	32	8	79	10	51	10	97
Monday, June 21st	0	12	0	15	0	22	0	02
Total......	9	44	8	94	10	73	10	99
Total fall to June 21st, 1896.	22	27	17	75	19	96	17	10
Total fall to June 21st, 1895.	19	16	14	38	16	35	15	84

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered..................	13	57
Saturday, June 19	1	24
Total....	14	81

MR. SETALVAD WITHDRAWS.

ALLEGATIONS OF UNDUE INFLUENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have to request you to kindly allow me through your columns to inform my constituents of the Northern Division that I have decided not to offer myself for re-election to the Council. The main reason that has induced me thus to withdraw from the election contest is that I find it impossible to stand against powerful official opposition. For some time past I had received reports from various places that some of the supporters of my rival candidate were trying their best to induce people to believe that by supporting me they would be incurring the displeasure of Government officers, and were freely using the names of some very high European officers in that connection. I always thought that these names were wrongly used by some of the workers on the other side to serve their own ends, for I could never persuade myself to believe that responsible European officers would so far forget themselves as to become partizans in such matters. But unfortunately I was soon undeceived. When the meetings for the election of representatives began to take place I learnt, to my great surprise that some high officers like Assistant Collectors, Civil Surgeons and Executive Engineers attended the meetings and voted *en bloc* for gentlemen who were pledged to vote against me and a printed list of whose names was previously circulated among the supporters of my opponent, passing over other influential and respectable Commissioners, apparently for the only reason that they were likely to vote for me. Anyone well acquainted with the mofussil knows how entirely hopeless it is to expect people to vote freely according to their choice when once it is known that the Collector or Assistant of a district is inclined in favour of a particular candidate.

In addressing this communication I am aware I am running the risk of my motives being misunderstood and even misconstrued. I may, therefore, be permitted to point out that it is no desire of mine to parade before the public any personal grievance. My complaint, apart from its personal bearings, has a wider aspect which deserves serious consideration at the hands of the public. Most of our Municipal and Local Boards are largely dominated by officials and their non-official following. The question is whether any of the superior officers should have it in their power to oppose this solid phalanx as against any candidate who has been unfortunate enough to incur their displeasure by his labours in the Legislative Councils. If this sort of outside influence is to be allowed to continue, then farewell to all independent criticism on the action of the Executive. Our Councils can scarcely be called representative as at present constituted. And the certain prospect of having to face solid opposition from responsible officials at the time of re-election, if a councillor happens to have incensed them by his candid criticism, cannot give our legislative assemblies that genuine character which in my judgment they ought to possess. To put it briefly, the question for consideration is whether Government or their high officials should have it in their power to determine the fate of elections or whether the enfranchised boards should make their own choice unhampered by the all-powerful influence of executive officers. Similar complaints have been made elsewhere in this Presidency during the last four years, and brought to the notice of the public by different correspondents in the public press. The subject is one the consideration of which cannot be safely deferred for any lengthy time without bringing discredit on the existing election system, and impairing the tone and character of our Councils. I am anxious that the public should put aside all the personal considerations arising out of my case, and approach the question from the standpoint from which alone it can be usefully considered.

In thus taking leave of my constituents, I beg to assure them that whatever approbation my work might have received is my greatest reward, and that though out of the Council, my regard and watchfulness for their interest will always remain unabated, for I am not one of those who apparently seem to think that the Council Chamber is the only place for doing public work, and until they are sent there will care to do nothing. In conclusion, I beg to take this opportunity of thanking my numerous friends in all parts of the division who had written to me in warm appreciation of my work in the Council and had offered to support my re-election.—Yours, &c.,

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

MR. A. WILSON, Master Cutler of Sheffield, has been created a baronet, and Mr. C. T. Skelton, Deputy Mayor of Sheffield, has received the honour of knighthood.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

CELEBRATIONS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the reign of the Queen-Empress was continued in Bombay yesterday in the best manner that time and circumstances and the season of the year would admit of. The most important event was the informal re-unveiling of the Queen's statue. The head and face had been painted a dead white which until wreaths of flowers had been placed round the statue's neck gave the head anything but a pleasant appearence. We described in our last issue the thanksgiving services held on Sunday in the different Christian churches, the Jewish synagogues, the Hindu temples, and the Parsee fire-temples, invoking Divine blessings upon the Queen-Empress, and success and prosperity to British sovereignty in this country. Yesterday, being observed as a public holiday, the banks and the chief places of business as well as mercantile offices were closed, and will remain closed to-day. The Union Jack, the Royal Arms, and other emblems of loyalty were freely displayed in Rampart Row, Hornby Row, and other parts of the city.

The Royal, Naval, and Mercantile vessels in the harbour were dressed with flags in token of the rejoicings of the day. The Royal Ensign was hoisted on the Secretariat flagstaff ; and the flags of the different Consulates were fittingly displayed outside the offices. The German Club, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club, the Esplanade Annexe, and Esplanade Hotel were decorated with flags and banners, hung from the balconies, while the P. and O. offices and the premises of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home made a pretty display of banners. In Hornby Road, the premises of the Agra Bank, the Credit Lyonnais, the Bombay Club, Messrs. Bolton and Co., the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, Messrs. Treacher and Co., Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Messrs. Phillips and Co., the Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Messrs. Marcks and Co., Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Messrs. Peterson and Co., the Pall Mall Hair Cutting Saloon, Messrs. Watson and Co., Messrs. Macropolo and Co., Messrs. Fucile and Co., the Standard Insurance Company, etc., made a fairly good show of banners. The floral display by Messrs. R. Ditmar and Co. was specially noticeable. The Jain community illuminated and decorated their temples and had special "poojahs" (worship) performed to invoke Divine blessings upon the Queen-Empress. At the Cathedral Boys' School, an evening party was given yesterday afternoon, in honour of the Jubilee, for the benefit of the boys and girls of the Cathedral schools and the girls of the Frere-Fletcher School. In commemoration of the Jubilee, a dinner was given yesterday afternoon to all the boys of the David Sassoon Reformatory, followed by a magic-lantern show. At the several goods depots of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay, yesterday it was observed as a public holiday, being treated as a Sunday, under a notification issued by the General Traffic Manager. Raja Deen Dayal's photographic saloon in Hornby Road was illuminated last evening in honour of the Jubilee in a very tasteful and artistic style. An excellent photograph of the Queen-Empress was placed over the main entrance, supported on either side by pillars of gas moons, and surmounted by a blazging star of intense brilliancy. The show attracted large crowds of sight-seers. The tower of the building was illuminated with coloured electric lights, and presented an interesting spectacle.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Yesterday, in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, several vessels of the British India Company, now lying in the harbour, were decorated with flags, as well as the two pilot schooners, No. 1 and No. 2, the former lying opposite the Town Flagstaff and the latter opposite the Apollo Bunder, also the steamer Afghan, lying in front of the Customs Bunder. A large number of the vessels now in the Prince's and Victoria Docks were also decorated for the occasion.

TREAT TO BRITISH AND NATIVE SOLDIERS.

Special rations have been provided for all soldiers, British and Native, under the Government's special grant. A gigantic fee lottery open to all soldiers and sepoys is in preparation. Teas are to be given to women of the R. A. and British Infantry.

SERVICE AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT MAZAGON.

The Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory in Mazagon, was filled to overflowing yesterday evening, on the occasion of the thanksgiving ceremony held in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The church was tastefully decorated with bunting, evergreens, and flags from the floor to the ceiling, and the porch was beautifully illuminated with variegated glass butties. The interior of the edifice, including the altars, was profusely lighted with candles and gas lamps, and on the frontispiece of the church were conspicuous two letters V. I. (Victoria Imperatrix), which were lighted with gas.

Punctually at 6-30 p.m. the Bishop of Damaun arrived, and was received by the clergy, numbering about 40 priests. Taking his stand under the canopy erected in the nave of the church, he read a short address in English to the audience, and eulogised the good works of her Majesty, and recounted the numerous benefits, the peace, and the prosperity enjoyed by the Portuguese community under her benign reign, and asked those present to join in the prayers which he was going to offer for her Majesty's long life and prosperity, when a solemn *Te Deum* was intoned by the choir specially organised for the occasion, in which took part both ladies and gentlemen, with the sweet strains of a Portuguese band which was in attendance. Among those present were seen : The French Consul, Portuguese Consul, Drs. Gerson da Cunha, Contioho, and Viegas, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including the *elite* of the community. The whole ceremony was wound up with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and the audience dispersed.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS' STATUE.

The removal of the tarpaulin, which shrouded the beautiful statue of her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the Esplanade, and which for several months past was an eye-sore, has given the greatest satisfaction to the public. Though nothing has been done up to now for the permanent removal of the stains, efforts were made to hide the stained portions under a wreath of beautiful flowers ; and the executive have done so by means of a large number of floral plants and wreaths placed round the stains.

DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

Bombay seemed to have awakened yesterday in a spirit of jubilation after a protracted period of gloom and desolation. Many of the public buildings, clubs, offices, and stores, the various Consulates and business houses made a liberal display with bunting. Early yesterday morning, H. M.'s men-of-war and all the principal merchant vessels were decorated with flags and bunting from stem to stern ; and the harbour presented a picturesque sight. The Government Dockyard and the Prince's and Victoria docks were also bedecked, and the Union Jack was hoisted over the Secretariat tower. In Raja Deen Dayal and Son's Art Studio, a splendid arc had been erected for gas illumination, while below the arc a beautiful photograph of Her Majesty was suspended. Passing the splendid pile of buildings the whole of the route up to the Esplanade Hotel was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, the more prominent among them being Messrs. D. Macropolo, Ditmar, Badham Pile, Lawrence and Mayo, and Phillips and Company, and the Agra Bank on the one side, and Messrs. Treacher and Company, the Bombay Club, V. Fucile, Bolton and Company, the Credit Lyonnaise, and the Esplanade Hotel on the other. The decorations on the P. and O. Company's offices were very pretty, and the entire roof displayed a variety of colours. The Esplanade Hotel Annexe displayed full-sized Royal standards, while the central portion displayed colours of all nations. Further up Messrs. Green's Refreshment Rooms were decorated from top to the basement with flags of all nations. To the left of the establishment a board was erected, covered with red cloth, with the words "God Bless Our Queen-Empress," wrought in white wool. The Royal Standard also floated with the Union Jack, and the American flag on the spacious quarters of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club. The Mahomedan College, in Hornby Row, and several mosques and temples in the Native Town were illuminated in commemoration of the joyous event.

THE NATIVE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The members of the Gaen Utejak Mandli, *i. e.*, the Native Philharmonic Society, celebrated the Diamond Jubilee on Sunday last by a dinner and concert at their club premises. About sixty members sat down to a *recherche* dinner. The main outlines of the club building were picked out with many colored butties, the rain having fortunately held off. The floral decorations showed the words "The Diamond Jubilee Welcome." The president of the club, Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Cama, in the course of an enthusiastic speech, which was received with prolonged applause, stated they had met together that night to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of their beloved Sovereign Victoria, Queen-Empress of India, as loyal Parsi citizens. The Parsis were proud to be under the sway of the British Rule, and having no ruler of their own they would not throughout the whole care to be citizens under any other Government. The British Government, not only afforded them every security and protection, but also heaped honours upon them. Though their community was small in number, it was honored by two baronetcies, created during the reign of Queen Victoria, honors for which their community had been specially picked out. Under the benign rule of the British Government, whose sceptre was in the hands of so noble and esteemed a ruler, the Parsis passed their days in happiness and prosperity. The history of the sixty years of her magnificent and ever-to-be-remembered reign was well known to all of them, and he would not repeat the notable events of the same, but would ask them to drink in bumpers, as loyal citizens of the British Crown, to the health, happiness, and continued prosperity of the Monarch, whose Diamond Jubilee was being celebrated throughout the whole world. The members received the toast with many loyal sentiments, the deafening hurrahs being repeated many times over.

After dinner, Mr. N. Bhatkanday, B.A., LL.B., a pleader of the High Court of Bombay, a member of the club, entertained the members in the hall of the club premises, with a programme of native songs specially selected for the occasion. The chairman thanked him for his kindness in regaling the members and trusted that as an intelligent member of the club, who had acquired so much knowledge of Indian music, he would on some future occasion give lectures on native music. The company broke up at a late hour.

A PROCESSION OF BOYS.

Mr. Khimji Heerji Kayani has made the following arrangements besides those published in our Saturday's issue. The boys of all the schools at Mandvie will be collected at Anant Nath Temple. There will be some hundreds of boys, who will proceed by Carnac Road and Hornby and Waudby Road to her most Gracious Majesty's statue. Special songs will be sung, and will be accompanied by musical instruments. After decorating and throwing flowers, on the Queen's statue, the procession will return by the Kalbadavie and Pydhownie roads to the Mahajan Wadi of Cutchi Dossah Osseval Jain community, at Khadak. There will be a large meeting in the Mahajan Wadi, where speeches will be made, and, after wishing a long and vigorous life to the Queen-Empress, a special Diamond Jubilee handkerchief and sweetments will be given to all the boys assembled. The temple of Anant Nath at Mandvie will be very gorgeously decorated, and the image will be decorated with precious stones. There will be an *Angi* at 7 p.m., and the boys of the Jain Mangal Mandli will sing specially composed songs with musical instruments.

THE PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL CLUB.

A social gathering of the Pathare Prabhu Social Club will be held to-day at the club premises, at 5 p.m., in celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of H. M. the Queen-Empress of India. Members are requested to attend.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT "THE GATE OF MERCY" SYNAGOGUE.

In response to the invitation issued by Subedar Major and Sirdar Bahadur Moses Benjamin, J. P., and the other warden of the "Gate of Mercy" Synagogue, a large number of Bene-Israel ladies and gentlemen assembled at the synagogue for the purpose of offering their thanksgiving to the Almighty on the occasion of the "Diamond Jubilee" of her Majesty the Empress Victoria. On Sunday, the 20th inst., at 7-30 a.m., the inside and outside of the Synagogue were brilliantly illuminated. This and other preparations were noticeable.

Special efforts were made by Sirdar Bahadur Moses Benjamin, the chief manager of the Synagague so that the "Diamond Jubilee celebration should be worthily honored.

Mr. Shalom Joseph Hazzan commenced the service by chanting Psalm 21, after which the whole congregation sang Psalms 8 and 134. The Hazzan then continued the usual prayer up to the end of Amidah. To begin the special service, Psalms 117, the 1st four vesses and the 23rd and 24th verses of Psalm 118 were sung by the Hazzan and the congregation in such a way that the Hazzan sang the 1st portion of each verse, and the congregation the latter portion. Before singing these verses the ark was opened by Mr. Moses Daniel.

Mr. Joseph Ezekiel J. P., Head master of the David Sassion Benevolent Institution, and Fellow of the University of Bombay, then delivered a very impressive and stirring sermon for nearly an hour, taking for his text Psalm 21-8: "For the King trusteth in the Lord, and through the Mercy of the Most High he shall not be moved." Mr. Ezekiel showed that they enjoyed an unparalleled religious liberty during her Majesty's reign. And that they, therefore, are duly bound to be loyal and to offer their loyal and heartfelt congratulations to her Majesty, and to offer their thanksgiving to the Almighty for having spared her Majesty so long to rule over them in perfect health. After the sermon Mr. Ezekiel offered the thanksgiving composed by himself in Hebrew, English, and Marathi for the occasion, at the request of the wardens, and invoked blessings upon her Majesty and the Royal Family. The programme drawn up for the occasion by Mr. Ezekiel was admirably adapted to the purpose. Before the conclusion of the prayer, the whole congregation sang the Psalm 150, and at its close they sang the National Anthem. The whole congregation remained standing during the offering of the thanksgiving and the singing of the National Anthem.

PREPARATIONS AT PHALTAN.

The Chief of Phaltan has resolved to present an address to her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The address is put in a handsome silver casket and will be sent through the Political Agent, Satara, on the 21st instant. A meeting of the Municipal Commissioners and citizens of Phaltan was held in the Municipal Office, on the 17th instant, and it was resolved to raise a public subscription for giving clothes to the poor in connection with the Jubilee. A dinner is to be given to the beggers and other famine stricken people at the expense of the State. As a permanent memorial of her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, the Chief has sanctioned the erection of a building for a library and museum, which will be named Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library and Museum. The foundation-stone of this building will be laid by the Chief on the 21st instant. On the same day prizes and sweetments will be distributed among the schoolboys and girls in the Mudhoji High School. The Chief's palace and all the public buildings will be illuminated on Monday and Tuesday. A large mandap is being specially erected for a Durbar, to be held on Tuesday evening, when a kharita from the Government of Bombay will be presented to the Chief by Mr. C. E. Palmer, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Satara.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, BYCULLA.

An impressive service was conducted by Rabbi Solomon Joseph, at the Synagogue, called the "Sheild of David," founded by the late Venerable David Sassoon, in the presence of a large congregation. Prayers were offered to the Almighty for having preserved her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress to attain the sixtieth year of her glorious reign which has been distinguished for religious toleration, liberty, and peace for the Jewish nation under her benign rule. The service was concluded by wishing our August Sovereign and the members of the Royal Family long life and happiness.

MR. KABRAJI'S JUBILEE CONCERT.

It is requested that visitors invited to the above concert at the Town Hall, to-day, will please present their cards at the door, as there will be no admission without tickets already sent. Further applications for cards will not be received as no more cards are available. In the event of rain falling at the time of the concert, visitors are requested to drive to and enter by the north porch of the Town Hall.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A special meeting of the members and sympathisers of this Samaj will be held at the Samaj Mandir, Kakadwady, Girgaum, at 8-30 p.m., this day when prayers and Bhajan Kirtans will be performed in honour of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

INDORE.

A correspondent wires :—Further orders from the Maharaja Holkar have just been received for decoration with flags and illuminations of all State buildings. The ryots are to be asked to raise gudhis or sacred flags and to illuminate their houses.

The Parsi community here offered a thanksgiving prayers, this morning, in Mr. Hormusji Maneckji

Bhumgara's fire-temple, in commemoration of Her Imperial Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, and distributed sweetmeats to the children of Seth Jumshedji Nusservanji Petit's Zoroastrian School. The temple was brilliantly illuminated in the evening.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE AT POONA.

Our special correspondent wires :—The finishing touches are now being given to the decorations in connection with the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. Flags and bunting are being hung out ; a finishing coat of paint is being put upon many a building, and even the humblest homes are being cleaned up and made to look as attractive as possible. The decorations and illuminations, if not on an unprecedented will at least be upon a very exceptional scale. The Union Jack meets the eye at all points, and there are other indications that the people generally, even the poorest amongst them, understand the inner meaning of the tamasha. In Main Street and elsewhere flags and coloured streamers are stretched across the streets and attached to lamp posts and trees. Some of the streets have long lines of bamboo arches to which are affixed various coloured Chinese lanters. The remains of the Mohurrum decorations in the Bhora Musjid have been rejuvenated, a profusion of lamps being placed in the covered archway. The Railway station is being decorated in readiness for to-morrow, and in East Street and other business quarters preparations of a similar kind are now completed.

In Bombay the Mahomedans were amongst the first to adopt an address of congratulation to the Queen-Empress, but here they are last in this respect ; that is,with the exception of the Khoja section,whose congratulations were sent some time back. Is was only on Saturday that the Mahomedans of the City generally assembled for the purpose of passing resolutions to approve an address of congratulation to the Queen-Empress. Mr. Hearoon Jaffer Jussuff, chairman of the Anjumam Islam, presided and the meeting was a representative one. The address which was written in the Urdu language was approved, and it was directed it should be sent through the Collector of Poona, Mr. Lamb. That gentleman duly received the document in the afternoon enclosed in a handsome silver casket covered with gold cloth and kinkab. To-day at 4 o'clock the Mahomedans of the City and Cantonment and Kirkee will assemble at the Mucca Musjid to offer special prayers for, Queen Victoria. Professor Syed Sirajuddin Moulvi B. A., will deliver an address. Similarly the Parsees of Poona will, upon the invitation of Sirdar K. B. Dorabjee Pudumji, attend a Jasan or thanksgiving ceremony to-morrow at Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Fire Temple.

Poona is well illuminated to-night ; large crowds of people turned out to see the illuminations. Shopkeepers did good business. The Council Hall was specially noteworthy. Small lanterns were suspended from every arch and pillar in the building. The decorations and illuminations were specially plentiful in the East, Main, aud Centre Streets. At the Bhora Musjid, Cantonment Garden, and Railway Station the decorations will be repeated to-morrow, when bon-fires will be lighted round Kirkee, and fireworks displayd in the grounds of Ganeshkhind.

POONA MAHOMEDANS.

The Mahomedans here sent a loyal address of congratulation to the Queen, enclosed in a silver casket, covered with a gold cloth.

A thanksgiving ceremony was held in the Petit Hall. All leading Parsees of Poona were present. The high priest, who officiated, preached an impressive sermon exhorting his hearers to acts of loyalty and devotion to the throne. He concluded his discourse by asking a blessing on the Queen-Empress in the words used by Zoroaster for King Vishtasp. In conclusion the girls sang special hymns, after which all the Parsee children were invited to a feast of sweetmeats and other things. The evening concluded by those present singing the National Anthem.

LOYAL BROACH.

A special jassan ceremony, wires a correspondent, was performed yesterday by the Parsee Punchayet at Broach on the Diamond Jubilee of this glorious reign. A large congregation joined the ceremony. Mr. Dhurjishaw Dadabhoy, retired Police Superintendent, made a happy speech eulogising the ideal life and high personal virtues of the Queen. He approriately remarked that India was ever foremost in her Majesty's thoughts. The speech, which was full of loyal sentiments, was heartily applauded, and all present before dispersing prayed for Her Majesty's life, the prosperity of the Empire, and the continuance of British Rule in India for ever.

BHAVNAGAR.

A grand State Durbar was held yesterday morning, at which his Highness received the First Assistant Political Agent, and in a most felicitous address explained the object of the function and expressed his wheartfelt gladness on the event commemorated. Major Ashby made a comprehensive reply, and feelingly alluded to the thorough loyalty of the late Maharaja Takhtsingji in whose footsteps his Highness Bhavsinbji is so laudably following,and handed to his Highness a kharita from his Excellency the Governor.

The scene was one in which good taste prevailed, and the rejoicings all around could not be more complete. Triumphal arches bore arms and suitable legends. There were streets upon streets of flags, and venetian masts caught the eye everywhere. 38 prisoners have been pardoned, 47 have had a mitigation of punishment while over ten thousand school children were feasted. "While as I write" says our correspondent, "they are being feted." His Highness holds a garden party this evening ; after which his guests go in procession to see the illuminations and display of fireworks. Thanksgiving services were held at the Christian Churches yesterday, and his Highness heads a procession for the same purpose to his father's temple, Tahhtoshwar Mahadeo, to-morrow evening.

JUBILEE DINNER AT HYDERABAD.

The Nizam Club of Hyderabad held a Jubilee dinner on Sunday night. Her Majesty's health was enthusiastically drunk and prayers were offered for her long and happy life.

PALITANA.

The Durbar held this morning, in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India passed off successfully. Rao Bahadur Kalianrai Damodar Rai presided, and great enthusiasm prevailed. His Highness Sir Mansingji, K.C.S.I., delivered a very loyal address, which was suitably replied to by the Rao Bahadur. A salute of 101 guns was fired.

KOLHAPUR.

The Diamond Jubilee celebration is being carried out here with a great display of loyal rejoicing. The proceedings commenced yesterday with the distribution of food and clothes to about 3,000 poor people. This morning his Highness the Maharajah, in company of Colonel Wray, Political Agent, witnessed a full-dress parade of the Kolhapur Infantry and Red Rissala under command of Lieutenant Harold. An Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired at 8-30. Colonel Wray, at the request of his Highness, laid the foundation stone of the new Hospital for the Kolhapur Infantry at 11-30

The Maharaja held a Durbar at the New Palace, when Colonel Wray read and delivered a kharita from his Excellency the Viceroy to his Highness the Maharaja.

SHOLAPUR.

In an imposing grand mandap in Chati Lane in the city, a most crowded meeting was held, this evening, to celebrate her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. The Collector and other officials and all leading merchants and gentlemen were present. Boys sang songs, and presented drill exercises. Congratulatory speeches were made, and after the distribution of pansupari, garlands, etc., fireworks were exhibited and sweetmeats given to the poor at the hands of the Collector. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting dispersed amidst loud and long cheers for the Queen-Empress. The whole city was lighted at night.

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

The following is the programme of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India in the Southern Maratha Country States, including Jath :—

Jath.—Durbar, illuminations, distribution of food and clothing to the poor, release of some prisoners besides remission of sentences, two days holidays on full wages to all relief workers, holidays and distribution of sweetmeats to school boys and girls, laying the foundation-stone of a General Library and Municipal Office.

Mudhol.—Durbar, illuminations, distribution of food to the poor, fete to children, Imperial salute, athletic sports, laying the foundation-stone of a dispensary at Lokapur.

Sangli.—Durbar, illuminations, distribution of food to the poor, release of some prisoners, distribution of sweetmeats to children, feast to all officials, two days' holidays to famine relief workers with full wages and feast, dispensary at Rabkari, laying the foundation-stones of a dispensary at Mbysal, of a bridge on the Nala at Kaotha, on the Miraj-Jath road, and of a General Library Hall at Sangli.

Miraj (Senior).—Durbar, illuminations, fete to school boys and girls, release of prisoners, laying the foundation-stone of a dispensary at Dhalgaum.

Miraj (Junior).—Durbar, illuminations, distribution of food to the poor, release of some prisoners and remission of sentences, holidays and distribution of sweetmeats to school children, three day's holidays to the famine relief workers with full wages, laying foundation-stones of a dispensary at Khandali and of water-works at Kaotha.

Jamkhandi.—Durbar, illuminations, distribution of food and clothing to the poor, release of some prisoners and remissions of sentences, distribution of sweetmeats to school children, commencement of large water-works for the town of Jamkhandi, dispensary at Wathar.

Kurundwad (Senior)—Durbar, illuminations, distribution of food and clothing to the poor, release of some prisoners, fete to school children with holidays, holidays to relief-workers with full wages, laying foundation-stone of water-works for Kurundwad town.

Ramdurg.—Durbar, illuminations, distribution of food and clothing to the poor, release of some prisoners and remission of sentences, holidays and fete to school children, two days' holidays to all relief workers with full wages, laying the foundation-stone of a large dharmsala at Ramdurg.

Kurundwad (Junior).—Durbar, illuminations, distribution of food and clothing to the poor, release of some convicts, fete to school children, commencing of roads from Sholapur to Wadgaum, and from Wadgaum to Angol, and laying the foundation-stone of a dispensary at Wadgaum.

Total for the S. M. C. States: Water-works, 3 ; dispensaries, 7 ; dharmsbala, 1 ; libraries, 2 ; roads, 2 ; and bridge, 1. All these institutions to be newly erected as mentioned above will be named after the Diamond Jubilee.

JUBILEE HONORS AND CONCESSIONS.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Viceroy has much gratification in announcing that in token of the appreciation in which the services of the native army are held by Her Majesty the Order of British India will be temporarily increased by fifty appointments, *viz.*, ten first class and 40 second class. These appointments will be absorbed on the death or promotion of the recipient.

An extra meritorious Service Medal, with a gratuity of Rs. 25 for havildars and dafadars, only, will be granted to each regiment or battalion of native cavalry and infantry (including local corps), to each of the three bodyguards, to each native mountain battery, to the native driver establishment of each British mountain battery, and to the field batteries in the Hyderabad Contingent. To the rank and file of the native army will be granted extralong service and good conduct medals with gratuities of Rs. 25 on the following scale :—Each regiment or battalion of cavalry and infantry (including local corps), 2 ; native mountain battery, 1 ; bodyguard, 1 ; field battery, Hyderabad Contingent, 1; native driver establishment, 1 ; each British mountain battery 1. The above grants and medal will be special ones for the year only, and the conditions of the grant will be the same as paid down in articles 345 and 346 Army Regulations India.

A money grant, as stated below, will be made to all British and native corps. The money is to be spent in extra rations for the men, entertainments and sports as may be thought fit by the Officers Commanding in each case : Horse Artillery battery Rs. 80 ; Field Artillery, Rs. 80 ; Garrison Artillery, Rs. 70 ; Mountain Battery, Rs. 60 ; Heavy Battery, Rs. 60 ; British Cavalry regiment, Rs. 300 ; Infantry, Rs. 450 ; Sappers and Miners (European) Rs. 30 ; Native Garrison Battery. Rs. 25 ; Mountain Battery, Rs. 60, Native drivers of British Mountain Battery, Rs. 35 ; Native Cavalry regiment Rs. 150 ; Guides Corps, Rs. 300 ; Native Infantry regiment, Rs. 200 ; Deoli and Erinpura Cavalry, Rs. 40 ; Aden troops, Rs. 20 ; local corps, Rs. 200 ; Company of Sappers and Miners, Rs. 40. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will issue subsidiary orders necessary for giving effect to the above measures.

KHAIRAGARH.

The Diamond Jubilee festivities in Khairagarh will last over June 21st, 22nd, and 23rd and all three days will be observed as a close State holiday. A Durbar will be held on June 22nd, and a public library will be founded to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee. All the State buildings will be illuminated, and there will be a display of fireworks. Food will be given to all prisoners, paupers, orphans, and coolies on relief works, and sweetmeats to the school boys. Sixty prisoners will be released, and terms exceeding 3 years will be reduced by 60 days per year in each case, in celebration of Her Majesty's 60 years' reign. On the morning of June 22nd an address will be telegraphed to His Excellency the Viceroy.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE JUBILEE.

The native papers are filled with loyal sentiments of devotedness and affection for the British Throne in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of theQueen-Empress' reign.

The *Gujerat Mitra* says :—To-morrow and the day after, the whole country will ring with one voice of universal rejoicings and merry making for theQueen's Diamond Jubilee. The Irish have stoutly refused to celebrate the Jubilee unless their demand for the Home Rule has been conceded to them. The loyalty of the loving and law-abiding Indians is of an essentially different character. Unlike the Irish, with the grateful Indians, all personal disabilities and grievances sink into nothing before an all-paramount sense of duty and loyalty to the throne. Loyaladdresses to the Imperial mother have poured in from all sides of the Peninsula ; and they all breathe the same deep veneration and loyalty for the Sovereign of the country. They gratefully acknowledge all the beneficent acts of the British rule, forgetting for the time their grievances, and thus exposing themselves to the attacks of narrow-mindedCensors of the Native Press.

The *Rast Goftar* states :- Famine, pestilence and earthquake are not fit harbingers of an event so joyful and so unique in the history of the world as the Diamond Jubilee of H. M. the Queen-Empress. On account of the cloud, which is hanging over India, the outward manifestations of joy will be of a subdued character, though the loyalty of the people to the throne will, therefore, be none the less deep and abiding and genuine. All Her Majesty's subjects throughout the Empire are celebrating the Jubilee of their sovereign with such hearty unanimity, not because she has "broken the record" in regard to the duration of her reign, but because her reign, as it has been unusually long, so it has proved unusually fruitful in glorious achievements throughout the moral and the material world. With her reign will be associated the broadening of the basis of the Constitution, the extension of the Empire in all parts of the world, the uprising of great colonies like Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and what is most memorable and of the greatest interest to us Indians—the consolidation of British rule in this country, bringing with it peace and progress, and the vivifying, elevating influence of Western civilization diffused by means of Western education. As has been well observed by a writer, there is greater difference between the Indiaof to-day and the India of sixty years ago, than there is between the England of Queen Elizabeth and the England of Queen Victoria.

The *Gujerati* remarks :—Though Providence has chosen for reasons inscrutable to us mortals to visit this country with a wide-spread famine, a dreadful pestilence, and a calamitous earthquake amidst the very "earthquake voices" of the triumphs of Her Majesty's illustrious reign, her Indian subjects have not lagged behind her other subjects in demonstrations of their love and loyalty towards their sovereign. A great empire and little minds ill go together, said the immortal Burke, and the contemplation of this world-wide dominion of Her Majesty is enough to fill any reflective mind with feelings of wonder and admiration for the daring architects of this marvellous imperial fabric. Though Indians have not yet been placed in a position to completely identify themselves with the glories, rights and privileges of the British Empire, they fully appreciate the sentiments of just pride and exaltation that thrill the heart of Great Britian at this moment and readily join their English fellow-subjects in offering sincere and loyal congratulations to the Empress on the completion of the sixtieth year of her glorious reign. This is not the time to examine the various causes that brought about the conquest of India by England nor the methods employed by the alien adventurers in establishing and consolidating a great empire in the East. But it must be frankly admitted that this providential connection of the two countries has brought in its train the blessing of universal peace and tranquility throughout this land of conflicting races, castes and creeds. What the greatest Hindu Kings and Mahomedan emperors could not achieve has been accomplished by our English conquerers. In this they have no doubt been helped by the resources of Western science and civilization, and it can not be denied that this vast consolidated Empire under an all-powerful and centralized government is the product of great political, commercial as well as of scientific genius.

The *Indian Spectator* observes :—Rich as this nineteenth century of ours has been in events of wide-reaching human interest, it has given birth to no event so auspicious for Great Britain and her empire abroad as the coming of Queen Victoria to the throne of her fathers. In its general results, this event may well be said to have been without a parallel in history, ancient or modern. What other epoch of progress can show such an unbroken record in every department of human knowledge, in every sphere of human activity ? If this progress has been now and then arrested by wars, the fault could never be ascribed to the resolute upholder of peace, but for whose personal exertions this scourge of humanity would have wrought far greater havoc in Europe and outside of it. Almost from the day of her accession, Queen Victoria has thrown in the whole weight of her influence for peace and progress. It is to this fact, no less than to the pluck and enterprise of the British nation, that the latter owe the ascendancy they have acquired over the world—their material prosperity and political prestige. But brighter even than this result of the sixty years' reign has been the moral and social improvement of the race—shared in by many other races—due more, in the first instance, to the radical change effected in the Court-life of England than to any other cause or causes combined. For this the British Public have undoubtedly to thank their Sovereign. And that they appreciate the value of her life and her example, has been abundantly shown on so many occasions before, that the national rejoicings attendant on this Diamond Jubilee are but the culmination of that deep reverent attachment which almost every individual subject of Her Majesty's has felt for her from the beginning. No ruler of a people has been so honoured, no mother of a race so beloved as the Sovereign Lady, the sixtieth year of whose reign is to be celebrated to-morrow by the civilized world.

The *Independent* writes :—It was this very day (20th June) sixty years ago that two high functionaries, one the then Archbishop of Canterbury and the other the Lord Chamberlain had proceeded at post haste from Windsor to the Kensington Palace, the quiet abode of Her Majesty in the girlhood, to inform the then Princess Victoria that her good uncle William IV. was no more and that the responsibility of ruling the great British domain had from that day fallen on her delicate shoulders. The news was sudden and startling, and when the messengers arrived, the only heir to the great English throne was sleeping the sound sleep, which an innocent girl of sweet seventeen always enjoys without the least worldly thought or care or any oppressive dream pertaining to it The news bearers had to wait in that early dawn of 20th June 1837, before she who that day was ordained to be proclaimed as the Queen of England could be roused from her slumber to hear the painful and memorable tidings, painful because of the death of her nearest relative whom she had loved to honour and respect, and memorable because of the change that was to come on her that very day, the change of seeing herself transformed from a modest, coy Princess of very retiring disposition, who was more fond of the quiet that pervaded the Kensington Palace rather than that life of excitement at high pressure so markedly clung to all the movements of the fashionable aristocratic women of that period too. But when the news bearers, were ushered in her presence and the gentler heir-apparent of England came to know what had brought them to the Palace, composedly she showed the new spirit of her changed condition, without in the least giving vent to any feminine feelings or embarrassment, and there on the spot she invoked the help of God with that fervent prayer which her pure heart devotedly poured out and in which the Archbishop and the Chamberlain joined their sincere devotions as well. That was a touching scene, be speaking all the goodness Victoria possessed in no small degree even at that early time of life, and now after the lapse of full sixty years when we ponder over that homely event, conviction grows deep that the all-merciful Providence not only listened to the prayer of that delicate princely creature, but has been ever and anon kind to her, in raising her prestige as the truly queenly ruler of England and in securing to her that popularity all over the earth for those eminent qualities which has enshrined her name in the hearts of her multifarious subjects in all the four continents of the world. Yes, it is the mercy of God that has spared this august lady to her people so long. It is but the devine hand which has willed that in the long list of England's Kings and Queens, Victoria alone should rule her vast empire for an uninterrupted period of sixty years, a period which is productive of all the great deeds and glorious achivements of the great English race in every part of the globe, a period which in many respects gives the ascendency to the Victorian era over all others and more especially indeed over that of the selfwilled Elizabeth.

THE QUEEN'S CORONATION.

The following anecdotes serve to give our readers a few glimpses of the Queen's life and character :—

The maids called me at half-past two that June morning—mistaking the clock. I slept no more, and rose at half-past three. As I began to dress the twenty-one guns were fired, which must have awakened all the sleepers in London. When the maid came to dress me, she said numbers of ladies were already hurrying to the Abbey. I saw the grey old Abbey from my window as I dressed, and thought what would have gone forward within it before the sun set upon it. My mother had laid out her pearl ornaments for me. The feeling was very strange of dressing in crape, blonde, and pearls at four in the morning.

The sight of the rapid filling of the Abbey was enough to go for. The stone architecture contrasted finely with the gay colours of the multitude. Except a mere sprinkling of oddities, everybody was in full dress. The scarlet of the military officers mixed in well ; and the groups of the clergy were dignified; but to an unaccustomed eye the prevalence of Court dress had a curious effect. The Earl Marshal's assistants, called "Gold-sticks," looked well from above, lightly flitting about in white breeches, silk stockings, blue laced frocks, and white sashes.

The throne, an armchair with a round back,covered, as was its footstool, with cloth of gold, stood on an elevation of four steps, in the centre of the area. The first peeress took her seat in the north transept opposite at a quarter before seven; and three of the bishops came next. From that time the peers and their ladies arrived faster and faster. Each peeress was conducted by two Gold-sticks, one of whom handed her to her seat, and the other bore and arranged her train on her lap, and saw that her coronet, footstool, and book were comfortably placed.

About nine the first gleams of the sun slanted into the Abbey, and presently travelled down to the peeresses. I had never before seen the full effect of diamonds. As the light travelled, each peeress shone like a rainbow. The guns told when the Queen had set forth, and there was renewed animation. The Gold-sticks flitted about, there was tuning in the orchestra, and the foreign Ambassadors and their suites arrived in quick succession. Prince Esterhazy, crossing a bar of sunshine, was the most prodigious rainbow of all. He was covered with diamonds and pearls; and as he dangled his hat it cast a dancing radiance all round.

At half-past eleven the guns told that the Queen had arrived; but, as there was much to be done in the robing-room, there was a long pause before she appeared. A burst from the orchestra marked her appearance at the doors, and the anthem "I was glad" rang through the Abbey. Everybody rose, and the holders of the first and second rows of our gallery stood up so high that I saw nothing of the entrance nor of the Recognition, except the Archbishop of Canterbury reading at one of the angles of the platform. The "God Save the Queen" of the organ swelled gloriously forth after the Recognition. The services which followed were seen by a very small proportion of those present. The acclamation when the crown was put on her head was very animating, and in the midst of it, in an instant of time, the peeresses were all coroneted.

In order to see the enthroning, I stood on the rail behind our seats, holding by another rail. Her small dark crown looked pretty, and her mantle of cloth of gold very regal. She herself looked so small as to appear puny. The homage was as pretty a sight as any—trains of peers touching her crown and then kissing her hand. It was in the midst of that process poor Lord Rolle's disaster sent a shock through the whole assemblage.

The large, infirm old man, held up by two peers, had nearly reached the Royal footstool, when he slipped through the hands of his supporters, and rolled over and over down the steps, lying at the bottom coiled up in his robes. He was instantly lifted up, and he tried again and again, amidst shouts of admiration of his valour.

The Queen at length spoke to Lord Melbourne, who stood at her shoulder, and he bowed approval, on which she rose, leaned forward, and held out her hand to the old man, dispensing with his touching the crown. He was not hurt, and his self-quizzing on his misadventure was as brave as his behaviour at the time.—Harriet Martineau's "Autobiography."

AN INDEPENDENT LITTLE CHILD.

When the Queen in 1847 visited the Western Highlands and the Duke of Argyll's great castle at Inveraray, she tells us in her "Diary" that she noticed, on landing, "a little fellow just two years old—a dear, white, fat, fair little fellow with reddish hair, but very delicate features, like both his father and his mother ; he is such a merry, independent little child. He had a black velvet dress and jacket, with a 'sporran,' scarf, and Highland Bonnet." This same independent little child, considerably enlarged, is now the husband of Her Majesty's daughter, the Princess Louise.

"CALL HIM PATRICK!"

When the Queen and the Prince Consort visited Ireland, an eye-witness says, Her Majesty's welcome was a sight never to be forgotten. As the shouts rose and fell in echoing volleys, individual voices were now and again heard showering blessings on her and uttering quaint ejaculations. "Queen, darlint!" cried one old creature, "make one of the childer Prince Patrick, and ould Oireland will die for ye !" Her Majesty's next baby, born some months after, was named Arthur Patrick.

MEASURING THE QUEEN'S MOUTH.

Mr Gibson, R.A., tells of his visits to Windsor, when honoured with sittings for his bust of the young Queen. At one of the sittings he said to her that he wished to measure the mouth, if Her Majesty would allow him.

"Oh, certainly," said the Queen, "if I can keep it still and not laugh."

The proposal was apparently unexpected, and so droll that it was some time before the Queen could compose herself, and only after repeatedly laughing. Mr. Gibson seems greatly amused whenever he recalls that experience, and adds, "I measured also her height, to a line, and it was exactly five feet."

SIXTY YEARS OF THE WORLD'S PROGRESS.

When Victoria came to the throne the United Kingdom contained 26,000,000 people. To-day it has over 39,000,000. The "wise men" of the time said the nation would go to pieces. They claimed it could never govern its home and colonial possessions. Under Victoria the new teritory acquired alone is one-sixth larger than all Europe. To-day Victoria rules over 402,514,000 people, or twenty-seven per cent. of the population of the globe. Her Empire extends over 11,399,316 square miles, covering twenty-one per cent. of the land of the world.

Ignorance was general. Forty per cent. of the men and sixty-five per cent. of the women of Great Britain could not write their own names when Victoria became their Queen.

Emigrants to America went in sailing vessels in the early days of the reign. They had to provide their own food, as the ship supplied only water. The trip usually took thirty days ; sometimes storm and contrary winds extended the trip to two or three months. Sickness, suffering, and starvation often resulted from lack of adequate food among the passengers.

No submarine cable—not even a foot—lay in the ocean sixty years ago. Now millions of messages are sent every year, and the waters of the globe are threaded with over 170,000 miles of wire—sufficient to stretch three-quarters of the distance from the earth to the moon.

Seventy-Eight Elements are now known to science, Twenty-four of these have been discovered during Victoria's reign.

Authors famed the world over to-day were practically unknown when Victoria was crowned. Dickens had published but one book ; Bulwer was just becoming popular; no one knew Robert Browning. Darwin's life-work was not begun ; Herbert Spencer was a name unheard of ; Tennyson was known to but few ; Ruskin had written nothing ; Alfred Austin, the new Poet Laureate, was a babe in the cradle. Few authors now living had written a line when Victoria became Queen. Most of the popular writers of our contemporary literature were unborn sixty years ago.

Great Social Reforms belong to Queen Victoria's reign. The practice of flogging has been abolished in the army and navy. Children are no longer permitted to work in the mines. Press gangs no longer force men into the service of the Queen's navy. The Red Cross Society, approved by forty-nine nations, has softened the horror of war. The transportation of criminals, with its many evils, has been suppressed. Executions are no longer conducted in public. The treatment of criminals has become humane. Factory Laws and Building Acts make life easier for the poor.

Electricity was in its infancy when Victoria became Queen. Electric lights, electric power, the telegraph, electric cars, electric bells—the thousand applications of electricity to every-day life belong to the past sixty years.

Political Unity and government by the people have made great progress in Victoria's reign. She has seen Prussia, Bavaria, and over twenty small States consolidated into the great German Empire. France has passed through many changes, but, since 1870, has greatly strengthened her Republican government. Italy has been a unified kingdom for only twenty-six years. Switzerland's squabbling cantons were unified into a strong and model republic in 1848.

Medicine and surgery have made wondrous strides since Victoria became Queen. Deaths from amputation have been reduced one-half by Lister's antiseptic treatment. The smallpox mortality has been lessened seventy-five per cent. by the Compulsory Vaccination Act. Anesthetics have made daring surgical operations possible. Many so-called "incurable" diseases have been conquered. The germ theory has worked great reform in treating contagious diseases.

Thirteen crimes were punishable with death when Victoria took up her duties as sovereign. The number of capital crimes was later reduced to nine in this country. Now there are but two—high treason and wilful murder.

Railways were just beginning in those days. The world's mileage was only 1600 miles ; now it is over 420,000. In 1837 twenty miles an hour was considered good time ; now we have regular trains making over sixty miles an hour.

No telegrams of congratulation greeted the young Queen at her coronation,for telegraphy was unknown. To-day London receives news of a fire in India in less time than the news could have been sent from one end of the Strand to the other, sixty years ago.

Slavery existed throughout the world sixty years ago. In the second year of Victoria's reign emancipation was complete in England. Ten years later France and South American republics freed their slaves. Russia and the United States followed in 1863. Then Brazil declared its slaves free in 1871,Portugal in 1878, and Cuba in 1886. To-day slavery has been abolished throughout all parts of the civilised world except in portions of Africa.

All great modern tunnels of the world have been built during Victoria's reign. The world has 1142 noteworthy tunnels ; over one thousand have been built since 1837.

Home comforts have increased wonderfully during Victoria's reign. Before she ascended the throne flint and tinder did duty for matches. Plate glass was a luxury undreamed of. Envelopes had not been invented and postage-stamps had not been introduced. Carpets, furniture, and household accessories were expensive. Sewing machines had not yet supplanted the needle. Aniline colours and coal tar products were things of the future. So it was with hundreds of the necessities of our present life.

Queen Victoria has over seventy descendants, more than sixty of whom are living. She has had nine children, seven of whom are living, and innumerable grandchildren and great-grandchildren.—"Ladies' Home Journal."

THE FIRST TO SALUTE THE NEW QUEEN.

When King William IV. had breathed his last the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Howley, and the Lord Chamberlain (the Marquis of Conyngham) rode from the deathbed at Windsor to Kensington Palace, where the Princess Victoria was residing.

"It was five o'clock in the morning," as Miss Wynn relates in her well-known description of the manner in which the young sovereign received the news of her accession to the throne, "when they reached Kensington. They knocked, they rang, they thumped for a considerable time before they could rouse the porter at the gate ; they were again kept waiting in the courtyard, then turned into one of the lower rooms, where they seemed forgotten by everybody. They rang the bell and desired that the attendant of the Princess Victoria might be sent to inform Her Royal Highness that they requested an audience on business of importance. After another delay, and another ringing to inquire the cause, the attendant was summoned, who stated that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep that she could not venture to disturb her. Then they said, ' We are come on business of State to the Queen, and even her sleep must give way to that.' It did ; and to prove that she did not keep them waiting, in a few minutes she came into the room in a loose white nightgown and shawl, her nightcap thrown off, and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified."

PHOTOGRAPHING THE QUEEN.

When Queen Victoria was first photographed by Mr. Downey, he was asked by his friends, "What did you say ?" and "What did she say ?"

"Well," said Mr. Downey, "I took Her Majesty just as I wad auny other pairson ; and, when I'd settled her, I said, ' Wad it please Her Majesty to put on a more favourable countenance ?' and she said, ' Sairtinly, Mr. Dooney.' "

ADVENTURES OF HER MAJESTY.

Early in life Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, had some narrow escapes from death. Almost every crowned head in Europe has at some time or another been threatened and shot at, and Her Majesty's early years proved no exception, though, within the last forty years such an occurence has not taken place in Britain.

In the very first year of her life the Queen, then known as the Princess Victoria Alexandrina, had a narrow escape from death. One day while the Duke and Duchess of Kent with their infant daughter were staying at Sidmouth, a boy who had obtained possession of a gun fired at some birds, so near to the residence of their Royal Highnesses that the charge broke the nursery windows and some of the shot passed quite close to the head of the youthful Princess, then in the arms of her nurse. The delinquent was seized, but his Royal Highness with characteristic kindness permitted the lad to go, upon promising not again to indulge in such pursuits so recklessly.

The cause of this adventure was, of course,accident, and it gave, no doubt, as much fright to the boy as to the parents of the Princess, but subsequent escapes of Her Majesty were not fraught with such fortune. Ere she was yet out of the first stage of childhood our future sovereign had another narrow escape from death. On this occasion the danger was owing to a driving accident, in connection with which a remarkable statement was made by a soldier in 1878, some fifty-six years after the occurrence. This man claimed to have been the means of saving the life of Her Majesty, and gave as his reason for not putting forward his claim sooner that he did not know whom he had saved. In the "Daily Telegraph," while in his 78th year, and very poor, the old soldier, who was named John Maloney, published this statement. He was, he said, a soldier in August 1822 in the 73d regiment, then stationed at Weedon, and whilst in London on leave one day his attention was drawn to a pony and carriage in Kensington Gardens. The pony was led by a page, a lady walked on one side and a young woman beside the chaise. He (Maloney) was walking by the pony when a large water dog with a stick crossways in its mouth got under the pony's legs. "The startled pony made a sudden plunge on one side and brought the weels of the carriage on to the pathway. The child was thrown out head downwards, and in another moment would have been crushed under the weight of the carriage, which was then toppling over, had I not grasped her dress before she came to the ground and swung her into my arms. I gave her at once to the lady and assisted in righting the carriage and quieting the pony. In a few minutes there were more than 200 persons collected round the carriage praising me for rescuing from destruction ' the little Driana,' as they called the child."

The crowd appears to have been very grateful to Maloney, for he relates that they gave him money, and he was asked to follow the pony and carriage to the Palace, where the lady who was with the rescued child gave him a guinea with thanks from the Duchess of Kent for his gallant conduct in saving the life of her dear child, the Princess Alexandrina.

Subsequently Maloney was presented with £5 by the Duchess of Kent through the General of his regiment. His claim made in the "Daily Telegraph" took the public by surprise, and in continuing his narrative the old soldier explained that owing to the knocking about of his regiment and his own ignorance he not knowing whom he had saved until November of the year '78, he was unable to put his claim forward earlier. His Royal mistress, whom he thus had the privilege of rescuing, no doubt is deeply grateful to the old soldier.

Nor were these the only escapes of Her Majesty in her early years. Cruising off the Isle of Wight in the yacht Emerald some half-dozen years before her coronation, Her Majesty had an adventure at sea. The weather was comparatively calm when the Emerald put to sea, but a breeze came on which freshened into a gale, and before the vessel could get into Cowes Roads the decks were swept fore and aft. A society chronicle of the period says the coming Queen undauntedly remained a witness of the stirring scene ; when a sudden squall took the Emerald aback, and crack went the topmast. The pilot, Mr. Saunders, quick as thought sprang to where the Princess was standing, lifted her in his arms to a more safe position further aft, and the next moment crash came the topmast down where the Queen had been standing. That Her Majesty realised the value of the service rendered to her and to the country was evidenced by the favour which she thereafter showed to the gallant pilot

During the early years of her reign the Queen was twice threatened. Charles Stuber, a German, who had failed in business in Chelsea, and had in consequence some property in Germany forfeited to his creditors, threatened to shoot the Queen under the delusion that the Duchess of Kent was instrumental in depriving him of his property in Germany. He wrote a letter to a person, not named, declaring his resolution to shoot both the young Queen and her mother on their return from a projected visit to the city. The letter was sent to the Home Office, and thence to Sir Frederic Roe, and on inquiries being made the bankrupt German was found to be insane, and was relegated to a lunatic asylum.

A week after this event a mad ex-captain of the Hussars sprang to the side of Her Majesty's carriage as it was passing through the Birdcage Walk, St. James's, and holding up his fist to the Queen, who was within, used very offensive language. When arrested the man made a great commotion. He was proved to be insane.

These threats Her Majesty received with calm dignity, and though they were much talked of at the time, probably the events which excited the greatest sympathy for the Queen and the greatest indignation at the offenders during the long course of her reign, were the three cowardly attempts at assassination. The coolest of these was perpetrated by Edward Oxford, a potboy of seventeen years of age. It was just shortly after the Royal marriage, and the Queen and Prince Albert, seated in a very low German droschky, were driving out of Buckingham Palace when, as the carriage was ascending ConstitutionHill, a young man standing apart from the crowd, presented a pistol and fired it directly at Her Majesty. The Prince, hearing the report, turned his head in the direction whence it came, and the Queen at the same instant rose, but Prince Albert immediately pulled her down by his side. The moment the would be assassin fired the pistol he turned himself round as if to see whether any one was behind him. He then set himself back again, drew a second pistol with his left hand from his right breast, and then seizing it in his right hand fired again, taking very deliberate aim.

Oxford was promptly arrested, and made not the slightest fuss in being conveyed to the Queen Square Station. Looking back at the incident now one may perceive that the youth was prompted to his act by other than motives arising from enmity. Indeed, he appears to have been one of the numerous class of youths led astray by the reading of "penny dreadfuls," and this view is strengthened by his own statements at a subsequent period. On his lodgings being searched a quantity of powder and shot was found, and the rules of a secret society styled "Young England," prescribing among other things that every member should when ordered to meet be armed with pistols and a sword and a black crape cap to cover his face. Oxford was committed for trial.

Meanwhile the young Queen was shown every token of loyalty. For several days after the attempt there was an unbounded loyal excitement. When Her majesty and the Prince drove out they were escorted by hundreds of ladies and gentlemen on horseback, who accompanied them like a bodyguard, whilst the immense sympathising crowds cheered most enthusiastically. The would-be assassin was ordered to be confined during Her Majesty's pleasure in Bedlam. At the present moment he is believed to be earning is living as a house-painter in Australia having been released after a period of incarceration on condition that he betook himself to the Antipodes. Oxford, who was never insane at all (says a writer some ten years ago) always declared that there was no bullet in the pistol he fired—and certainly none was ever found—and explained his act as having been prompted by sheer vanity and desire for notoriety.

A second attempt to shoot the Queen was made in 1841, again on Constitution Hill. Her Majesty and party were proceeding down the Hill, when a boy named John Francis, took a pistol from his side and fired it in the direction of the Royal carriage, from which he was distant not more than seven feet. Fortunately the Queen was unhurt, and exhibited her usual calm demeanour under the outrage. Francis, who was one of the unemployed at that period, was seized by a private of the Fusilier Guards and a constable. On the news being made known in the Houses of Parliament, both Lords and Commons adjourned in confusion, it being found impossible to carry on the public business amidst the excitement which the attempt occasioned. Her Majesty attended the Italian Opera in the evening, and received enthusiastic evidence of public sympathy and loyalty.

Two months afterwards a third attempt was made to shoot the Queen. As Her Majesty was proceeding from Buckingham Palace to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, a deformed youth named John William Bean levelled a pistol at her and attempted to fire it. The pistol was loaded, but most fortunately did not go off. Bean escaped, and with the view of finding their man the police arrested all humpbacked people in London—surely a record in prisoners. Bean was at last identified as the culprit, and was sent for a term to jail.

In consequence of these repeated attempts upon the Queen's life Sir Robert Peel introduced a bill into Parliament, which became law, making attempts on the Queen's life punishable as high misdemeanours by transportation for seven years, or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three years, the culprit to be publicly or privately whipped as often, and "in such manner of form as the Court shall direct, not exceeding thrice."

In addition to the above experiences, Her Majesty has been in a driving accident at a very critical part of the Pass of Killiecrankie, and has been twice present at fires—one at Blairs Castle, and the other, a slight one, at Windsor.

WHO SHALL REIGN NEXT ?

It was not until she reached the age of eleven that our Queen learned that she would very likely come to the throne of Britain. But one day, in reading English history, she met with some point connected with the succession to the Crown, and asked her governess suddenly—

"In the event of the death of my Uncle, the King, who will be the heir-presumptive to the throne ?"

"The Duke of Clarence will succeed on the death of the present king," her governess said.

"Yes, I know that," the Princess replied, "but who will succeed him ?"

After a moment's hesitation, her governess answered, "Princess, you have seven uncles."

The colour rose to the cheek of the Princess, and she said seriously, "Yes, I have ; but I see here that papa was next in age to my uncle Clarence, and it seems to me that when the present King and my uncle are dead, I shall be Queen."

THE QUEEN'S COURTSHIP.

Her Majesty's courtship was by no means an ordinary' one. It was necessary that she should speak first to Prince Albert, and she paved the way for her avowal with maidenly tact and skill. On the Prince's return to Ehrenburg in 1839, the first thing that met his eyes on entering his apartments was a portrait of his cousin, Queen Victoria, which she had sent him.

This was the first intimation of what was coming. A little later, when he visited England, Her Majesty showed him further marks of regard. At a ball she presented him with a bouquet. The Prince's uniform coat had no button-hole, but he gallantly pulled out his penknife and ripped a slit in the cloth, where the bouquet found a secure resting-place for the remainder of the evening.

At last Queen Victoria "came to the point." She asked the Prince how he had enjoyed his visit to England. "Very much," he replied. Her Majesty got no further on that occasion, but very soon after she repeated the question, and received a similar answer. Again she stopped short of the great step, but once more she found an opportunity to say, "How do you like England ?" The Prince replied in glowing terms. "Then," said the maiden Queen, "it rests with you to make it your home !" The Prince understood, and so the matter was settled.

Her Majesty subsequently formally announced her choice to the Privy Council. Some one asked her at the close of the Council, "Did she not feel embarrassed ?" "Not at all," she replied ; "as for the announcement to the Council, I regarded that as a mere matter of business ; but I must confess I felt considerable shyness in making my intention known to Prince Albert."

"MARRIED AS A WOMAN."

The Queen is said to have no sympathy with the revolt of women, more particularly with our advanced sisters, who decline to obey their lords. When the Queen was wed to the Prince Consort, it is related that the Archbishop of Canterbury asked her if she would prefer the word "obey" to be omitted from the service.

Her Majesty is said to have replied somewhat sharply—"I wish to be married as a woman, not as a Queen."

A CONJUGAL QUARREL.

Years ago the Queen, in the early days of her wedded life, had a disagreement with her husband, of the sort that will come about sometimes even between the most loving married couples. Chagrined and vexed, the Prince retired to his room and locked the door.

The Queen took the matter quietly for a while, but after the lapse of an hour she went to his door and rapped.

"Albert," said she, "come out."

"No, I will not," answered the Prince from within "Go away, and leave me alone."

The Royal temper waxed warm at this. "Sir," she said, "come out at once. The Queen, whose subject you are, commands you."

He obeyed immediately. Entering the room she pointed out, he sat down in silence. For a long time nothing was said. The Queen was the first to break the silence.

"Albert" she said, "speak to me."

"Does the Queen command it ?" he asked.

"No," she answered, throwing her arms about his neck, "your wife begs it."

"TOO PLAIN TO BE ANYBODY."

A fashionable lady went to Windsor Park at the hour when she understood Royalty might be met. She was very anxious to see come of the Royal Family. She passed in one of the walks a lady and a gentleman with two or three plainly-dressed children ; but of these she took no notice. Farther on she encountered an old Scottish gardener, of whom she eagerly inquired if she had any chance of seeing the Queen in the park ?

His answer was, "Weel, ye maun turn back and rin a good bit ; for ye've passed Her Majesty, the Prince, and the Royal bairns."

Looking back, she saw disappearing in the distance the group she had passed as "too plain to be anybody," and she bitterly said, "I passed without as much as a look at them, or a loyal greeting."

THE QUEEN AND THE TOURISTS.

Some years ago a party of tourists, not well acquainted with the region traversed by them, made their way over the mountains from Forfarshire, north-west, towards the beautiful valley of the Dee. Their aim was to reach Balmoral.

Topping the crest of the mountains, and gradually descending, they could not help observing signs of cultivation and landscape gardening round them, but did not know where they were.

In this dilemma they came upon an old lady writing under a tree, who, in reply to their questions, politely directed them where to go. As they were turning to leave, she said, "Stay ; this will prevent you being exposed to any trouble," hastily wrote a few lines on a piece of paper, and gave it to one of the party.

When trees and bushes obscured them from her sight, the bearer of the paper, opening it, found a brief passport written, and signed "Victoria."

THE PRINCESS, THE DOLL, AND THE BEGGAR.

The Queen, when she was a little girl staying at Tunbridge Wells, was very fond of dolls. She saw a lovely doll in a shop window, and she asked her mother if she could have it. Her mother said, "You spent all your allowance almost at once, and next month's will not be due for a fortnight." The young lady looked very disconsolate for a minute or two. Then she looked up the the Duchess and said, "Might I not go to the people at the shop and ask them if they will keep the doll for me a fortnight ?" The Duchess thought for a moment, and then said, "Yes, you might perhaps do that." The bright little lady made her way to the shop. The shopkeeper, who knew her and the Duchess very well, made no difficulty about keeping the doll till the end of the month, and the Princess returned home gladly.

In due course the fortnight came to an end, and the Princess one bright summer afternoon made her way to the toy shop where her new treasure was in waiting for her. Six bright shillings were in her purse to pay for it. And now, with the precious treasure upon her arm, the little lady bade the shopkeeper good afternoon, and was about to step from the door when a poor, miserable-looking object of a man met her eye. He was standing but a couple of feet away, and seemed as though he were going to speak to her. He stood aside to let her pass—a mute; agonised appeal in his sunken cheeks and quivering chin.

"Did you wish to speak to me ?" asked the Princess, staying her steps. The man replied, "I am very hungry, and I would not ask for help if I were not ready to sink with hunger." He looked famine from his eyes. "I am so sorry I have no money, or else—"

His lips trembled forth a humble "Thank you, my lady," then he shuffled on his way, hunger impersonate.

"Stay," murmured the little owner of the new doll. There was a quiver in her childish voice and a moisture in her eyes as she spoke. "Wait a minute, please." She stepped back into the shop, approached the lady behind counter, and said, "Oh, please do you mind taking the doll back and keeping it for me for a few days longer ?" "Certainly I will," replied the shopkeeper ; "and you wish me to return you the money ?" "Yes, if you please." This was done, and the Princess, hurrying out of the shop, placed the whole of the money in the hands of the starving man. He looked like one thunderstruck. Never had bounty rained upon him in such profusion before. He stared at the hoard of shillings in his hand —for hoard it seemed to him—his eyes filled with tears, while his lips trembled in a vain effort to acknowledge the generous gift.

"Please go quickly and get something to eat," said the little lady. "Yes, miss, I will," replied the poor fellow, at length finding his tongue ; "and may God bless you all the days of your life, and prosper you in everything you do." The child—for she was no more—looked at him piteously, and was walking away with chastened thoughts—this little incident having perhaps been the first to acquaint her personally with the tragedy of the world's sorrow—when the object of her bounty murmured in a low tone, "If the Almighty made you a queen it would be no more than your goodness deserves." Then he hobbled away to satisfy his hunger.

When the little Princess reached home she told her mother what had occured. The Duchess listened with a grave face, which caused her daughter to ask, "Did I do right, mamma, to give him all the money. "Yes, I think you did, my child. You cannot go far wrong if you follow the promptings of an unselfish heart. Besides, it is the duty of those who are royal to act royally." "But what do you think, mamma?" added the little lady. "As I was coming away the poor man said if God made me a Queen it would not be more than my goodness deserved." It was a strang saying," said the Duchess, taking the child to her bosom. Then, after a pause, she added, "If you should be queen one day, my love, you must be very, very good." "I will try to be good always, whether I be Queen or not," returned the girl. "But I am not likely to be a queen, am I ?" "I did not wish to let you know so young, my child, but I cannot say no ; and I think you have so good a heart that it will not do any harm to tell you that you are more than likely one day to be Victoria, Queen of England, and to have many more like that poor man who will look up to you for help and consolation in affliction."

THE QUEEN'S BEREAVEMENT.

In the course of his talks with the Queen during her early widowhood, Dr Macleod told her of an old Scotswoman who had lost her husband and several children, and had had many sorrows, but when asked how she should bear them, said, "When he was ta'en it made sic a hole in my heart that a' her sorrows gang lichtly through."

"So will it ever be with me," was the Queen's remark, when she heard the story.

ROYALTY AND HONESTY.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III. died considerably in debt, of which his son, rich as he was, never paid a single farthing. So much for George III. as a son ; let us look at him as a father. No sooner was George, Prince of Wales, born than his father laid hands on the Duchy of Cornwall, and all other property to which the son was entitled, and appropriated the rents and profits thereof to his own use. How different the conduct of Victoria! With an income of not more than half the amount of that possessed by her grandfather George III. her almost first act on coming to the throne was to pay her father's debts out of her own privy purse; and on the birth of her son, the Prince of Wales, she had his Duchy and other property put into the hands of responsible commissioners, to be protected and made the most of for him till he was of age.

THE King of Siam, on his arrival in Rome on June 3, was received at the station by the King, the Prince of Naples, in full uniform, the King's household, and the Officers of State. The King (says a *Standard* telegram) was the first to descend from the carriage, and he kissed and embraced King Humbert with great warmth. He wore a white coat richly ornamented with gold, crossed by the green riband of the Italian Order of San Maurizio, a white helmet with short upright plumes and dark blue trousers. King Humbert wore the riband of the Siamese Order of the White Elephant. While the two Sovereigns conversed apart during the first five minutes the Prince of Naples acted as interpreter, the King of Siam speaking in English. The Crown Prince of Siam, who is also in Rome, rode in the second carriage with the Prince of Naples. The streets were lined with troops, and large numbers of people had come out to see the foreign guests, so that the city had an animated appearance. Queen Margaret, with the Princess of Naples, attended by her Court, awaited the King in the hall of the Svizzeri. On Friday (June 4) a grand banquet was given at the Quirinal. It is announced the King of Siam will be received by the Pope. After leaving Rome he will go to Florence.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

AN air-ship which is a combination of balloon and flying-machine was recently tried at Nashville, U. S. by Mr. A. W. Barnard. The balloon is cylindrical and 42 feet long by 16 feet wide. Below it is suspended a saddle with pedals like a bicycle by which the æronaut can turn a four-bladed propeller 10 feet to the rear of the balloon. With this machine Mr. Burnard ascended out of sight and travelled athwart the wind at a speed of 10 to 12 miles an hour.

It is not easy to judge of the real climate of a country by meteorological statistics, and M. Paul Combes is of opinion that the vegetation is a better sign of it than a thermometer. The flora of a country shows the extreme degrees of heat and cold which it has experienced since the origin of that flora. The island of Anticosti, for example, is usually thought to be one of the coldest parts of Canada, but according to M. Combes it is warmer than most of that country. Canada, it seems, belongs to the sub-arctic zone (if the Canadian Parliament will permit us to say so), but Anticosti belongs to the cold temperate zone, whose southern limit is about 45 degrees of north latitude. Indeed, on the south-eastern coast it is warmer, for the "thuya" or western cedar grows as far north as latitude 49 degrees. Anticosti, in fact, seems to be the warmest country in Canada. Animals as well as plants also serve to show the character of a climate, as may be seen in the zones of animal life on a high mountain.

Mr. Lowell's astronomers have made a large number of observations on the stars at Mexico. They have measured 300,000 double and triple stars, more than half of which are new to science. Some of these are very brilliant. Full reports of the works will shortly be sent to the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

We lately drew attention to the classes in parctical telephony which the National Telephone Company has begun, and suggested that other industrial and technical corporations might follow their lead with advantage. Of course the tuition in such private classes should be of a thoroughly parctical character, and deal specially with the peculiar difficulties which the employes have to encounter. Merely general instruction can be obtained in the public schools and colleges, or even in books; but there are always a great many practical matters, not explained in books or colleges, which vary with circumstances. We have now to mention that the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railway Company have established classes of the kind, the class-room being a railway carriage made for the purpose, and fitted up as a mechanical and electrical laboratory. It travels all over the lines of the company, and thus the employes of all sorts receive practical and theoretical instruction in their work. The nearest approach to this plan is perhaps the technical classes of Russia, where the employes are trained to work the State railways.

Apparently the French draw some of their artistic ability from a prehistoric source. Fresh excavations in the Department of the Dordogne at the grotto of La Mouthe have revealed some remarkable drawings on the walls of the cave. They probably imitate the common animals of the period; a kind of ox, a bison, a reindeer, and two indeterminable beasts. Drawings on bones have been observed in this department before, but these mural decorations seem to be still earlier, the earliest found in France.

American naturalists are interested in the skull of a dog found along with a human skeletion in a ruined pueblo or communal house of Chaves Pass, Arizona. Clavigero, an early Spanish writer, states that the Indians of Cibola employed a "quadruped of the country," resembling a mastiff, to carry burdens. Most of the Indian dogs are wolfish curs, but the skull found is broad in the face and high in the forehead. It is, in fact, of the same type as the skull of an Eskimo dog from Cumberland Sound. A similar skull has also been found in excavating the soil at San Marcos, Texas. Dr. Fewkes believes that the skull of the pueblo was a fetish that had been buried with a priest.

M. Lebon, supervised by M. M. D'Arsonval and Lippmann, has performed an interesting experiment. A plate of ebonite, 2 millimetres thick, has a star of tinned paper fixed on one side and exposed to the light. A sensitive plate behind the ebonite gives a photograph of the star, showing that light has penetrated the ebonite.

The total eclipse of the sun, which takes place next January will only be observable in India. Mr. Charles Burckhalter, of the Chabot Observatory, United States, will go to photograph the sun during the two minutes of eclipse. For these two minutes he will require to travel half round the world, add a passing could may disappoint him after all.

Professor Luigi, who has gone to Alaska with a large party of explorers, intends to climb Mount St. Elias, which is one of the highest peaks in North America. Its height is estimated at 18,000 feet, but the summit has not been attained hitherto, in spite of the attempts made by Professor J. C. Russell, who explored the mountain up to an altitude of 12,000 feet.

Alpine travellers will be glad to hear that a "Green Cross" Society has been started by the Austrian Alpine Club, Vienna for the purpose of rendering aid to unfortunate torists and travellers in the Alps and other mountainous regions. Shelters and depots of provisions and useful appliances are to be installed on high summits in case of accidents. Guides will also be trained to afford medical aid to those under their charge.

Mr. Packe, an Englishman, presented to the French Alpine Club a sufficient sum to build a refuge on the west slope of Neouvielle, one of the finest mountains for scenic beauty in the Pyrenees. It is built of stone at a height of 7,500 feet, or thereabout, and contains a number of utensils. Keys are deposited in the hotels of the neighbourhood. Unfortunately Mr. Packe died in England before the place was ready for use, but the Alpine Club have perpetuated his memory and testified their appreciation of his gift by giving it his name.

Professor Harris, of Cornell University, is building a naphtha launch of light draught for exploring the fossil rock of New York State in summer. Science teachers in the State schools are invited to accompany him.

At a meeting of the Victoria Institute the otherday, Lord Kelvin spoke on "The Age of the Earth as an Abode fitted for Life." He read in a critical spirit a number of extracts from the writings of eminent scientific men which were used as text-books until twenty or thirty years ago, directing his criticisms mainly to the assertion frequently expressed in these works that the millions of years which must have elapsed since the earth was formed were quite inconceivable to the human mind. If that assertion were correct, he would at once say that it was useless for scientific men to trouble their heads further about the matter, as the subject would stand in the position which English history would occupy if it were impossible to ascertain whether the battle of Hastings took place 800 or 800,000, or 800,000,000 years ago. With those opinions he did not, however, agreh. Looking back to the time when the earth was a heated mass, and liquid from surface to centre, he had endeavoured to calculate how long it would take to cool down from that temperature to freezing point. That calculation might be regarded as purely speculative, but he did not think it really was. The earth was always losing heat, and as there was no way in which that loss was ever recovered, he thought it would be readily acknowledged that travelling back over the ages during which that process had been going on, one was bound to come upon a period when the earth contained so much heat as to be liquid, and perhaps gaseous, unless, of course, there was a definite beginning of another kind. He held it, indeed, to be almost certain that the earth was either built up of meteorites or brought into existence in a heated state by a creative hand. Estimating, then, from expreiments which he had made, the period of time which it would take such a mass to cool sufficiently to admit of the existence of life upon its surface, he had come to the conclusion that that period could be fixed at about 20,000,000 years. He did not pretend that that was the exact period of consolidation, but he believed that 15,000,000 and 30,000,000 years marked the extreme limits. He might say at this point that one of his theories was directly opposed to the assumption that the earth consisted of a thin crust enclosing a liquid, lava-like mass.

MESSAGES from public men on the arbitration treaty were published at New York in facsimile in the *World* of May 6th. Lord Rosebery and President Kruger both took the line of praise of principle and of caution in interference. "I rejoice," said Lord Rosebery, "in the arbitration treaty, but it would be beyond my province to express an opinion at this stage which might seem in any way to trench on the domain of legislative action in the United States." Mr. Kruger, whom the *World* introduces to its readers as "The Fighting President of the Transvaal Republic," says: "I attach great value to the principle of arbitration as a means of peaceful settlement of intricate international questions, but, not being acquainted with the terms of the Anglo-American treaty, I cannot venture to give an opinion."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

THE effects of the earthquake have been very far-reaching. Each day brings more havoc to light, but fortunately no further loss of life in Calcutta is reported. There is, however, intense suffering. The number of those rendered homeless by the falling of their houses on the first day is being added to by those whose houses have since been pronounced by engineers to be unsafe for habitation. All these unsafe buildings are being vacated, with the result that the overcrowding in those houses where the homeless are taking shelter is becoming serious. This may result in an outbreak of disease which may carry off more than the earthquake. Owing to the powerful agitation against the firing of the Jubilee salute on the 22nd inst., Sir F. Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, wired to the Viceroy and the Lieut.-Governor to consider the advisability of countermanding the order about the salutes in view of the dangerous condition of the majority of buildings in Calcutta. Orders have now been issued countermanding the salute in every place in Bengal, Behar and Assam, where firing the salute is likely to cause injury. There is to be no illumination of Fort William or of any of the public buildings in Calcutta. In fact beyond the services in the churches to-morrow nothing will be done in Calcutta to mark the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY IN THE ASSAM HILLS.

The following telegram, dated 18th June, from the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the Viveroy is published:—

"Colonel Maxwell sends the following re-assuring telegram:—'All going well Gowhatty. Earthquake violent at Gowhatty, Barpetta, Goalpara, Nowgong, Mangalde. Less voilent at Tezpur, Dhubri. Slight shock at Dubrugarh Sibsagar. No news Jorhat and Golaghat, but damage not great except to pucca houses. No damage done in the Brahmputra Valley people ploughing away as if nothing had happend. No injury to steamers or boats on river. Prices food supply rising, but supply ample and largely indented for from Calcutta.' Communication from Shillong to Gowhatty is rapidly opening out. Communication with the Sylhet side is still closed. Probably the mortality on the Cherra Hills is from four to six thousand, but no details are avilable. The effect of the earthquake was slight only at Silchar, Khohima and Manipur.

The earthquake in Shillong Station on Saturday occurred at 5-10 p.m. Four successive shocks were felt, each worse than the last, the whole continuing for 2 1-2 minutes. Government House, the Secretariat, and all the other public offices were levelled to the ground, and every private residence destroyed. The beautiful grounds known as the Ward Lakes were practically washed away, the bund having given way, and the whole of the water drainod away. The same thing has happened with the water works, and we are now without any water excepting that which can be obtained from pools and ditches. Mr. R. B. McCabe, the well-known frontier officer—the only European who was killed—was ill in bed at the time, but was busy with office files which were found in his hands. From 50 to 60 native have been killed. They were chiefly men employed in the Government Press. Seismic movements still continue at the time of writing, (11 a.m., on the 13th) and we have had over 200 shocks, most of them slight, but disconcerting to those who are ill. Incessant rain has fallen since the first shocks, and the majority of the residents are living in small tents in Government House compound. There is complete disorganisation of trade, and at present it is almost impossible to obtain food supplies. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Arbuthnot, who has been laid up with fever, and Captain Chatterton, Commanding the 43rd Gurkhas, Rifles have both rendered splendid service, and with the aid of the measures adopted by Mr. Cotton, the Chief Commissioner, we hope soon to be hutted, and to have arrangements made for feeding both the European and the native communities.

The earthquake in Manipur on the 12th instant was apparently much slighter than elsewhere, one or two buildings were slightly damaged, but there was no loss of life.

AN INCIDENT OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

MR. G. HENNESSY, of Mathapur, Maldah, had an unusual experience after the earthquake, and as the story of the ride down from the hills has been exaggerated, we are glad to be able to give an authentic account of the exploit. Mr. Hennessy was in the Darjiling mail with the Hon. Mr. C. C. Stevens and a number of other passengers when the earthquake occurred. On reaching Siliguri it was found that all traffic was stopped, and at 11 a.m. next morning passengers were informed that they were to be taken back to Darjiling.

We prefer to give the account of Mr. Hennessy's adventure in his own words, as told to our correspondent:—

As the earthquake had been a severe one, said Mr. Hennessy, I determined to push on at all costs. It was reported, however, that the earth was cracked all over, that most of the bridges were broken, and that it would be impossible for carts to go. While I was making these enquiries my syce came up and said that Susan, a Waler polo pony of mine, on her way from Darjiling had arrived. This decided me, and mounting her, armed with a small flask of brandy, fifty grains of quinine, and four seers or so of oats for the mare, I started to do the 140 miles or so to Manihari. The heat was something to remember, but I rode steadily on from 3 p.m. until 9 p.m. and from 5 a.m. until 11 a.m., when I arrived at a station on a branch line of the E. B. S. Ry.

When I found that, although the line had been damaged, trains were still running to Manihari, and as I was just in time to catch the only train of the day, I got into it and arrived at my destination very little later than my fellow passengers arrived in Darjiling. I rubbed the mare down every fifteen miles, and gave her a drink and a feed, and jogged on again. My own food consisted of five small plantains and a glass of brandy and water for dinner, and two plantains and a cup of milk for breakfast. The mare did about 85 miles in from 25 to 26 hours, and although bathed in perspiration the whole time, was not much distressed, and would, I am sure, have done the whole distance if necessary, 140 miles in fifty hours. I am glad to say that my horse is not seriously damaged, although the station of Maldah itself is wrecked. You ought to have seen some of the faces when I said good bye before setting out to ride 140 miles on one horse over a country I had never seen and which was reported to be impassable.—*Englishman.*

THE SALT DEPARTMENT IN SIND.

REVIEWING the report on the administration of the—Department in Sind for 1895-96 a Government resolution says:—

The report, which has been fully reviewed by the Commissioner, shows a total production of 294,761 maunds against 270,746 maunds in the previous year. The direct supply of salt from Maurypur to the Shikarpur District benefited by the freedom of the Railway from floods, and the works at Saran were not hampered as in the previous year by excessive rain. The decrease in wastage from 5,387 maunds in 1894-95 to 4,013 maunds in 1895-96 was also apparently due chiefly to the dryness of the season in the latter year.

The quantity of salt issued was the highest on record, the increase in consumption being general except in Shikarpur, where there was a fall of 2,874 maunds ascribed chiefly to emigration caused by failure of crops. In the removals to Khairpur there was again an increase, amounting to 1,200 maunds. Sales at the Shamspir fish-curing yard show an improvement due to a better catch of fish, but the yard was still worked at a loss, the increased price for salt sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 4180 of 26th May 1896 not having come into force during the year under report.

The financial results of the year as compared with those of the previous year were as follows:—

Gross Revenue	7,07,010	7,34,297
Expenditure	1,25,981	1,21,297
Net Revenue	5,81,029	6,13,000

The decrease in expenditure was chiefly due to the fact that the post of Collector was held by an acting officer for almost the whole of the year.

The increased number of offences detected, especially in the Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier Districts, while it shows the activity of the Preventive staff, throws some doubt on the explanation given in the previous year's report of the decrease in cases of smuggling.

The administration of the Department was satisfactory and creditable to Mr. Young and his subordinates.

A NEW De Quincey story has just been told to the *Scots Pictorial* by the gentleman who had charge of the census arrangements at Lasswade about 1857. De Quincey had not filled in the return when the census officer came to take it up, and even then was quite at a loss to know what to do. Where was he to sign? What was his occupation? &c. At length he got his own name down, and entered himself as a "writer to the magazines," but when he came to the occupation of his family he was floored. What could the occupation of these three girls be said to be? Finally, taking up his pen, he put a bracket round the three names, and wrote against them, "These are like the lilies of the field; they toil not neither do they spin."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 21ST OF JUNE, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amountrequired to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·320	SE	2	111·6	86·5	58	...	2·41	+1·71
Sirsa	29·317	SW	5	110·8	88·6	47	...	0·97	−0·12
Delhi	29·378	Calm	7	98·2	85·5	62	...	1·95	+0·49
Agra	29·373	NE	5	94·0	80·7	71	1·11	2·12	+0·95
Cawnpore	29·367	E	5	94·8	80·1	79	..	2·20	...
Allahabad	29·361	ESE	5	95·6	81·3	76	0·47	3·34	+0·79
Jhansi	29·385	NE	1	88·6	78·7	83	0·38	4·87	+2·70
Jacobabad	29·318	SE	7	121·0	89·0	59	...	..	...
Karachi	29·409	SW	10	95·8	84·5	76	..	...	−0·10
Jeypore	29·390	WSW	6	105·1	82·4	55	...	0·23	−0·89
Ajmere	29·419	W	7	104·4	81·5	71	0·12	0·22	−0·64
Deesa	29·475	WSW	19	103·4	83·0	71	...	0·50	−0·15
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bhuj	29·463	SW	21	97·5	81·9	72	...	..	−0·99
Rajkot	29·488	SW	20	102·9	81·9	69	...	...	−2·38
Ghadechi	29·507	WSW	14	96·6	82·1	70	..	0·94	...
Veraval	29·505	WSW	11	87·1	82·7	88	...	0·06	..
Neemuch	29·463	WSW	16	87·3	72·6	85	1·19	2·13	+0·37
Indore	29·461	SW	10	78·8	71·1	89	1·03	1·39	−2·44
Saugor	29·362	WSW	13	78·2	73·1	72	2·02	5·15	+2·08
Jubulpore	29·405	WSW	8	83·9	74·1	92	0·31	4·22	−0·91
Hoshangabad	29·459	SW	14	79·8	74·2	95	1·63	2·39	−2·37
Khandwa	29·420	W	12	88·2	74·6	87	0·45	0·70	−2·88
Raipur	[illegible]	SSW	11	96·9	78·1	76	0·12	3·71	−1·03
Nagpur	29·465	WSW	16	92·3	77·1	67	0·07	3·72	−1·98
Amraoti	29·483	W	14	91·2	76·8	76	0·07	3·13	−0·86
Akola	29·498	SW	6	94·0	80·7	62	...	0·27	−2·94
Surat	29·517	SW	10	91·2	81·6	79	0·05	1·83	−3·21
Malegaon	29·536	W	22	94·3	79·2	71	...	1·79	−1·56
Bombay	29·582	WSW	15	88·0	80·5	85	0·09	11·05	−0·63
Poona	29·598	W	23	91·0	74·8	77	..	3·92	+0·53
Ahmednagar	29·570	W	16	92·8	74·9	75	...	1·50	..
Aurangabad	29·573	WNW	8	98·4	74·7	67	...	0·86	...
Sholapur	29·604	SW	14	97·7	73·0	65	...	2·78	−1·12
Ratnagiri	29·621	SW	9	83·0	76·9	90	0·65	13·47	−8·57
Belgaum	29·637	WSW	28	82·7	69·7	82	..	2·95	−2·18
Goa	29·678	WNW	13	83·0	80·4	83	0·33	20·09	...
Karwar	29·692	WSW	7	87·3	79·5	82	0·33	40·62	+13·94
Mangalore	29·741	ESE	4	83·8	73·9	93	2·22	43·64	+17·48
Calicut	29·757	NE	5	80·3	74·0	55	4·01	44·24	+19·90
Cochin	29·787	Calm	M	83·3	74·2	91	1·81	38·70	+18·46
Bangalore	29·731	WSW	16	82·8	67·8	81	0·03	1·13	−1·06
Secunderabad	29·577	WSW	19	97·3	74·8	68	...	1·10	−2·23
Masulipatam	29·571	WNW	17	103·7	85·0	54	...	1·07	−2·78
Bellary	29·651	W	12	95·7	77·7	45	...	2·65	+1·39
Cuddapah	29·658	SW	G	104·3	82·9	62	...	0·66	−2·03
Madras	29·638	SW	11	102·5	85·0	58	...	3·21	+1·67
Coimbatore	29·737	SW	7	81·4	71·3	93	0·14	4·06	+2·35
Trichinopoly	29·716	WSW	10	95·1	79·9	62	...	2·71	+1·79
Negapatam	29·711	SW	10	100·6	82·4	66	...	..	−1·18
Colombo	29·809	SW	10	85·5	77·0	85	0·12	10·63	+4·55
Aden	29·685	NE	2	96·3	82·3	68	...	...	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·12 (9·46); G. T. H.=0·15 (8·41); St. G. H.=0·25 (10·67); C. P.=0·09 (11·05).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Delhi, Agra, Jeypore and Calicut, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are very steep. Winds in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces are cyclonic, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been strong at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. This morning the wind velocity was 34 miles an hour at Nagpur, 28 at Secunderabad, 22 at Neemuch and Malegaon, 20 at Khandwa and 18 at Masulipatam, Amraoti, Rajkot, Bhuj and Deesa. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah, and the minimum in large excess at Lahore, Sirsa, Rajkot, Masulipatam and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 121° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 68° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (4·01"), Mangalore (2·22") and Saugor (2·02"), over an inch at Cochin (1·81"), Hoshangabad (1·63"), Neemuch (1·19"), Agra (1·11") and Indore (1·03"), light to moderate showers at Colombo, Coimbatore, Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Raipur, Khandwa, Jubulpore, Ajmere, Jhansi and Allahabad, and a few drops at Nagpur, Amraoti, Surat, Bombay and Bangalore. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has, to a slight extent, filled up, and is still central over Saugor. The baric gradients are steep and strong squally winds are to be expected in several places. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal, while that between Bombay and Karwar is one and a quarter times steeper than usual, thus indicating the probability of light to moderate showers on that Coast. In Ceylon, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, the Madras Presidency and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, rain is likely to fall. To-day's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29·910, moderate to fresh southerly wind, fine weather with passing clouds and wind more southerly than usual."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 20th June, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·601
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·6
Dew Point	79·0
Relative humidity of Air	·813
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day) ... degrees	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	78·5
General Directions of wind*	W, SW, W, WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	338
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	10·94
" " year	10·28
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st inst.	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE *World* makes the Marquis of Londonderry K.G., at Mount Stewart its "Celebrity at Home" this week. The writer says:—Juvenal, in a memorable passage, asks what greater gifts could a mother ask for her son than that he should have the faculty of expressing his thoughts in good language, and have an ample share of personal grace, popularity, and health. To these were added in Lord Londonderry's case great actual and potential wealth, with the ownership in fee-simple of upwards of 50,000 acres in England, Wales, and Ireland. But the demands of such an inheritance are by no means insignificant. For his Irish estates a fair knowledge of agriculture, stock, and forestry, with estate management, might suffice, but the management of the property in the north of England demanded far more extensive equipment for its chief wealth consisted in coal mines, in which a whole multitude of labourers are employed, and for the produce of which the cheapest and most profitable means of transit had to be provided. But Lord Londonderry has proved himself equal to the occasion; he has improved his subterranean resources immensely, built harbours and wharves, and now transports his coal in his own steamers to the best marts. In everything Lord Londonderry undertakes, including the command of the Durham Artillery, his motto is "Thorough." In politics he was born a Conservative, bred a Conservative, and is Conservative by conviction. When, therefore, his party came into office in 1886, he was invited by Lord Salisbury to become Viceroy of Ireland, and he undertook an office which, to a man of his magnificent ideas and hospitable disposition, meant a large expenditure of money, and constant vituperation from a Press whose "bete noire" was Castlereagh, who, in the words of the ballad, "stole the Union away." Lord and Lady Londonderry made their State entry into Dublin on Sept. 18 eleven years ago, and, though Loyalists chered them to the echo as they passed from Westland-row station to the Castle, it was evident that the new Lord Lieutenant was not a favourite with the masses in the South, as he was in the north; and yet, but for the political animosities of the hour, Lord Londonderry must have won as great popularity among "the people" as he did among the classes. Nowhere is a staling sportsman more appreciated than in Ireland, and he was a sportsman au bout des ongles, and a fine intrebid rider across country. When a few Nationalists who followed the Meath Hounds made it evident that they disliked Lord Londonderry's presence in the hunting grounds of the Royal shire, he accepted the hint at once, though it cost him one of his greatest pleasures.

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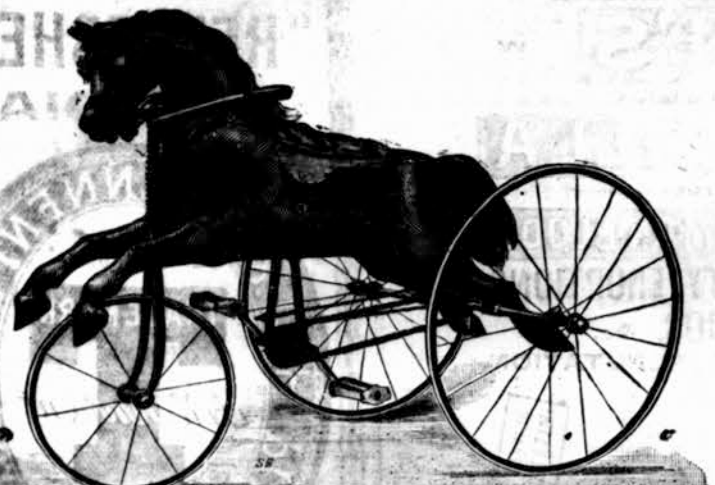

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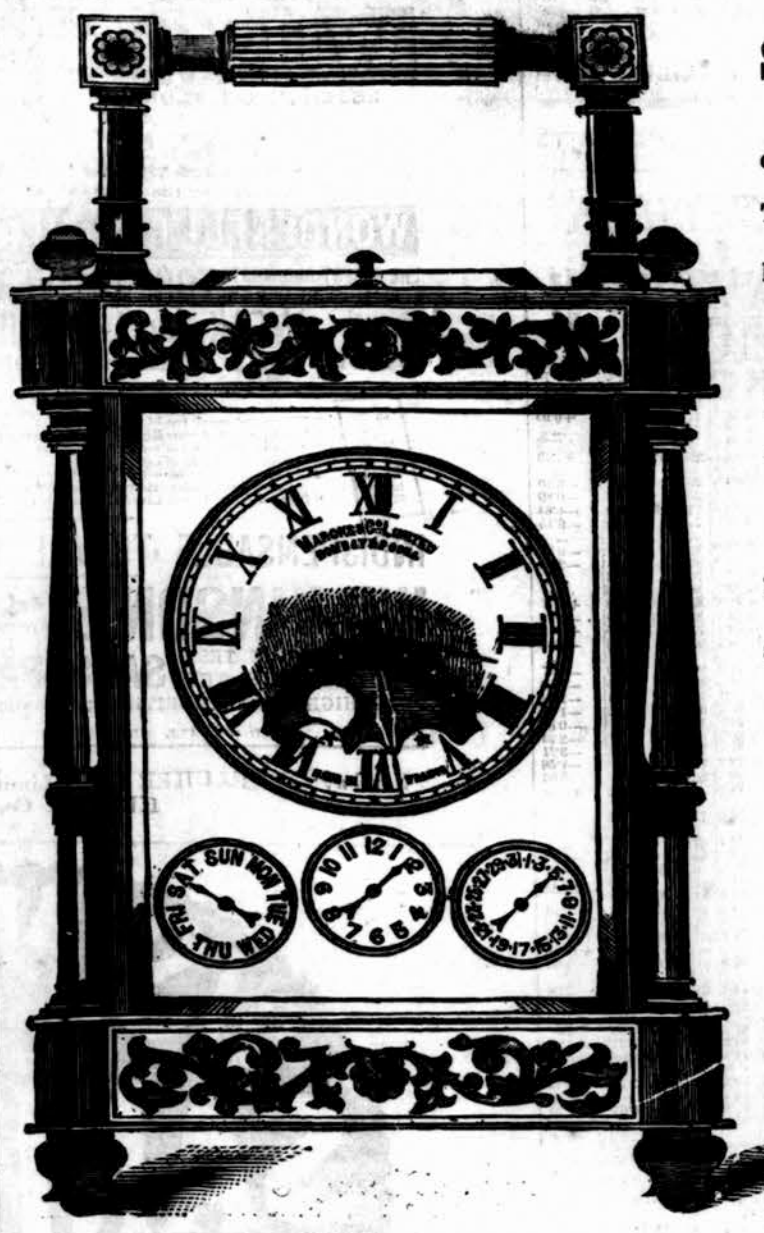

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